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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Rowny Remarks on Space Talks Offer Assailed AA 1
Semeyko Views Danger of Uncontrolled Arms Race AA 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Jul]
U.S. Plans for Space Militarization Outlined AA 4
[Mikhaylov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jul]
Chervov, Kalyagin Discuss Disarmament Issues AA 7
Israelyan: U.S. Blocking Disarmament Talks AA 11
NATO Seen Preventing Geneva Disarmament Progress AA 11
European Security Assessed on CSCE Anniversary AA 12
[Ozerov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Jul]
LATE REPORT: TASS Statement on Space Talks AA 14
LATE REPORT: Komplektov Says Talks Impossible AA 15

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan 'Lies' About Soviet Base in Nicaragua A 1
House Committee Blocks Salvadoran Aid Request A 2
Nevada Underground Nuclear Explosion Reported A 2
Vasilyev: Cartoon Evidence of U.S. War Plans A 2
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Planned Carrier Base in Everett Evokes Protest A 3
[Larionova in PRAVDA 24 Jul]
Fedorov Examines Democratic Election Platform A 3
Reagan Claim of Economic Recovery Rebutted [Surguchev] A 4
Ablamov Comments on Victims of Reaganomics A 6

CHINA

USSR-PRC Border Railway Commission Signs Protocol B 1
DRA Bandits, Pakistani Forces in PRC for Arms B 1
Hanoi Paper Cited on PRC Normalization Terms B 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Nikolayev Scores Japan's Sea-Lane Strategy C 1
IZVESTIYA Hits Naval Exercises Off Japan C 2
[Rashidov, 25 Jul]
ROK Christians Oppose President's Japan Visit C 3
DPRK Charge Attends Moscow Solidarity Rally C 3
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Nuriyev, Mongolia's Ragchaa Discuss Bilateral Ties C 4
[PRAVDA 22 Jul]
MPR's Tsedenbal Arrives on Holiday 26 July C 4

SOUTH ASIA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Soviet Mine Clearing in DRA D 1
[Skrizhalin, 12 Jul]
PRAVDA Profiles Soldier Severely Injured in DRA D 3
[Studenikin, 24 Jul]
Officer Describes Service in DRA in Youth Paper D 6
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Jul]
India's Gandhi on 'Outside Interference' D 7
U.S. 'Connivance' With Indian Separatists' Noted [Bokhonko] D 7
Indian Muslim Delegation Completes Visit D 8
[Dimov in IZVESTIYA 23 Jul]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Matveyev on Shultz 'Incitement' in S.E. Asia E 1
[IZVESTIYA 25 Jul]
U.S. To Continue Pressure Campaign on New Zealand E 3
New Singapore Ambassador Received in Moscow E 3
[IZVESTIYA 25 Jul]

EASTERN EUROPE

Jablonski, Siwicki Write on Polish Anniversary F 1
Jablonski in IZVESTIYA [21 Jul] F 1
Siwicki in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA [21 Jul] F 4
Milewski Interviewed on Poland's Stabilization F 5
Shevardnadze Receives Hungarian Ambassador F 5
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

French Premier Presents New Government Program G 1
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Bezymenskiy Condemns FRG Revanchist Trends G 2
[PRAVDA 27 Jul]
Gorbachev, Ponomarev Meet With DKP's Mies G 6
FRG Peace Movement Plans Program of Action [Sosnovskiy] G 7
U.S. Pressuring Austria To Follow Its Policy G 7
[Mishin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jul]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Plane Violates Yemen Arab Republic Airspace H 1
Israelis Losing Confidence in Leading Parties H 1
[Demchenko in PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Kahane in Knesset Sign of Israeli Moral Crisis [Medvedko] H 2
Moscow Function Marks Egyptian National Day H 2
[IZVESTIYA 25 Jul]
USSR-Iraq Exchange Greetings on National Day H 3
[IZVESTIYA 25 Jul]
Iraqi Friendship Festival Improves Understanding H 3
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Iran-Iraq War Injuring Vital Oil Earnings H 3
Iran Hit for Repeating Imperialist Propaganda H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Demirchyan Goes to Congo Labor Party Congress J 1
    Central Committee Sends Greetings J 1
CPSU Sends Greetings to Burundi Party Congress [PRAVDA 25 Jul] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban National Uprising Day Celebrated K 1
    Ustinov Greets Cuban Army [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul] K 1
    Dymshits Attends Meeting [PRAVDA 26 Jul] K 1
    Cuban Charge Hosts Reception [PRAVDA 25 Jul] K 2
    Issues Greetings K 2
U.S. 'Shock Groups' To Train Honduran Military K 3
    Battleship Going to Nicaragua K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Council of Ministers Examines 1984 Plan, Budget [PRAVDA 20 Jul] R 1
    IZVESTIYA on Plan Performance [23 Jul] R 3
Georgian Party Plenum Proceedings Reported [ZARYA VOSTOKA 15 Jul] R 5
    Shevardnadze's Speech [ZARYA VOSTOKA 19 Jul] R 6
Turkmen Council Examines Socioeconomic Plan R 7
Uzbek Supreme Soviet Deputy Stripped of Powers [Dimov in IZVESTIYA 12 Jul] R 9
Kirghiz Central Committee Acts Against Farm Theft [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 12 Jul] R 12
IZVESTIYA on Details of Rostov Corruption Group [Illesh, 16 Jul] R 14
Uzbek Journalists Union Fires Chairman for Abuse [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 18 Jul] R 15
New Uzbek Education Minister Appointed [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 17 Jul] R 16
New Turkmen Minister of Fruit, Vegetable Industry [TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 13 Jul] R 16

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Organization of Consumer Goods Output Scored [Boyko in PRAVDA 21 Jul] S 1
Academician on Energy Supply, Commitments S 1
South Ukraine AES Said Nearing Completion S 2
Briefs: Armenian Industrial Results S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Report Examines Grain Harvest Progress T 1
    PRAVDA Report [Andreyev, 26 Jul] T 1
    SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Progress [Osychkin, 26 Jul] T 2
Deputy Minister on Fruit, Vegetable Output [Kholod] T 3
Briefs: Armenian Agricultural Results T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Materials Concerning Savitskaya Space Walk U 1
    Cosmonauts Describe Tasks U 1
    Savitskaya's Performance Discussed U 1
    Ballistics of Space Walk U 2
    Cosmonaut Comments U 3
Activities of Orbiting Cosmonauts Reported U 3
Kizim Improvisation in Experiment Applauded [Mazaletskiy] U 4
USSR Setting Example in Peaceful Use of Space [Kornilov] U 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Deputy Defense Minister Views Officers' Role V 1
    [Shkadov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jul]

ROWNY REMARKS ON SPACE TALKS OFFER ASSAILED

LD261451 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] High-ranking American officials continue to claim that arms control talks with the Soviet Union will be resumed and that it is just a matter of time.

One such statement was made on Tuesday by Edward Rowny who was the head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks on strategic weapons. In his opinion the Soviets will return to Geneva because their walkout has failed to cause a split in the NATO over the stationing of American cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. If that was the reason for the Soviet walkout and not a threat to our security that the American missiles created, Mr Rowny's credentials as an arms control negotiator should be reexamined.

With the deployment of Pershing II missiles, the United States acquired the possibility of striking targets deep inside our territory in less than 10 minutes. In other words, they are not only accurate first-strike weapons but a hefty addition to the current strategic arsenal of the United States. No comparable Soviet weapons can reach American territory from the Soviet Union. The deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe made the continuation of both sets of the Geneva talks impossible. The missiles have changed the strategic balance as well as East-West parity in Europe. What has all this got to do with splitting NATO?

Mr Rowny was quoted as saying that today I see some glimmers of hope. Thos glimmers are the Soviet proposal to discuss space weapons. But what has the Reagan administration done to this proposal put forward by this country at the end of June? It said it wanted to expand the agenda by including nuclear missiles to the Vienna talks. The administration killed those talks in Geneva and now wants to resume them in another place without removing the obstacles that made those talks impossible.

Another precondition of the administration was its refusal to deal with space weapons in their entirety. In Washington they said they would like to talk about some aspects of antisatellite weapons only. What's more, the Reagan administration is against a moratorium on space weapons. What good will such talks be if one of the sides would like to go ahead with the testing and deployment of space weapons?

Addressing New York Board of Trade luncheon guests on Tuesday, Edward Rowny said the following: The Soviets have come to realize, through the exchanges that have taken place in our negotiations, that the possession of so many weapons runs the risk of allowing some future crisis to result in a nuclear war.

First of all, it does not take negotiations with the United States to come to realize that the accumulation of nuclear weapons may lead to a nuclear war.

Secondly, it is high time the Reagan administration realized what has been common knowledge for many over decades. The arms race cannot bring about a secure international climate.

And thirdly, Mr Rowny is said to speak Russian. But he does not seem to understand a thing about this country if he suggests that it is only through negotiations with the United States that we here can realize that the nuclear arms race, whipped up by Washington, is fraught with a disaster.

SEMEYKO VIEWS DANGER OF UNCONTROLLED ARMS RACE

PM261201 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Lev Semeyko: "Real and Imaginary Interconnections; Two Approaches to Disarmament Problems"]

[Text] If we assess the situation that has now taken shape in disarmament matters, perhaps the most suitable word is deadlock. Not a hopeless deadlock, of course; there are ways out of it and they are being proposed by the Soviet Union. But these ways out are being cut off by the United States, and cut off in conjunction with the White House incumbent's most refined demagoguery concerning "the need for disarmament." The truth of the words of the ancient philosopher Democritus, "many people committing the basest acts deliver fine speeches," is indeed borne out yet again.

There have been instances of deadlock in disarmament matters in the past. But they occurred in different military-strategic situations, simpler than the present one. As is well known, ways out of them were found when a sense of reason prevailed in the West. But today's difficulties are of a special kind: After all, the world has encountered not only a new accumulation of disarmament problems but also a qualitatively new threat to its existence inasmuch as science and technology can create weapons which would fundamentally alter the military-political situation in the world and intensify the danger of war as never before.

It is a case of preventing a quantitative and qualitative buildup of strategic arms with the kind of combination of precision and power which makes it possible, Washington calculates, to deliver a "disarming" and "decapitating" strike. It is a case of preventing the creation of space weapons whose function is regarded across the ocean once again as carrying out such a strike. It is, finally, a case of halting and reversing the new round of the nuclear arms race which was begun in Europe and which, according to U.S. calculations, should ensure a "Eurostrategic" contribution to the idea of "disarming" and "decapitation."

These are now the central and closely interconnected tasks of curbing the arms race. But Washington has erected, and erected cunningly, major obstacles on the path of their solution. It is alleged that the United States has absolutely nothing against discussing these problems. On the contrary, the White House is allegedly even calling for the resumption of the Geneva nuclear arms talks. U.S. representatives allegedly agree to come to the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on preventing the militarization of space, but with some preliminary conditions, it is true. Everything is okay, they say, whereas the USSR is delaying the solution of problems with its "unyielding" position.

It is by no means a matter of being "unyielding" but of the principledness of our position. The USSR favors not a semblance of talks under cover of which the arms race would continue, but honest, constructive dialogue aimed at achieving practical, mutually acceptable results. We are in favor of having no "Eurostrategic" nuclear pistol pointed at our heads during the talks, and we are in favor of having no proposals put forward for unilateral Soviet disarmament. These proposals -- the 100-percent abolition of the Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, (in that case the "pistol" will, they say, be removed), or else their partial abolition (in which case the "pistol" would, they say, become smaller) -- were made by the U.S. Administration a year ago. But they are absolutely unacceptable because they aim to obtain big nuclear advantages for the United States and NATO. The United States' unrealistic, impudent stance cannot be the basis for resuming talks on medium-range nuclear armaments.

The deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe has affected not only the European nuclear balance but also the related global nuclear balance. It has had an effect on the Soviet Union's strategic position because tens of additional highly accurate nuclear missiles are already targeted atainst it (and in the long term the plan is to target hundreds against it) -- and these are missiles which, moreover, require only one-fourth or one-fifth as much time as ICBM's to strike strategically important Soviet targets. As a result the U.S. first-strike potential grows not only quantitatively but also qualitatively and, naturally, the "Euromissiles" boomeranged on START. To resume them in the altered strategic situation, without altering the United States' former stance on the question of reducing the sides' strategic forces, would mean that the USSR would be rejecting political principledness and displaying military shortsightedness.

There is just one conclusion: The U.S. "appeals" to resume the Geneva talks mean nothing when compared with Washington's actions, which are blocking their resumption. Halting the further buildup of the "Euromissiles" and displaying practical readiness to withdraw them, which would lead to the repeal of the Soviet retaliatory measures, would mean opening the way to the resumption of the talks.

But Washington does not want to recognize the key importance of precisely this step. It is also pretending that there is an inner interconnection between the questions of the resumption of the two forums -- on strategic offensive arms and on nuclear arms in Europe. This proves once more the lack of realism in U.S. policy and the lack of any desire to conduct constructive dialogue that would take into account not only U.S. security but also the security of the other side.

There are also attempts to avoid an immediate solution of urgent problems in a fundamentally new avenue -- space -- of the curbing of the arms race. Seeking to ensure that nothing shackles the planned militarization of space, the Washington leaders have chosen a different tactic here -- "linking" problems which this time have no connection at all. They have made their purely formal agreement to talks on space conditional upon receiving Soviet consent to a discussion of the question of resuming the nuclear arms talks. Moreover, the "nuclear issue" has been declared to be the main one. But this is an attempt to change the subject of the talks: They should concern space, and only space.

The plan for the talks does not link nuclear disarmament questions with questions of preventing the militarization of space. They must be resolved separately. That is what is required by the situation and that is the trust of the Soviet approach toward defining the subject of the talks. That there exists a close interconnection between offensive and defensive strategic arms is quite another matter: The creation and deployment of ABM weapons in space would inevitably give rise to the intensification of the offensive arms race. But this interconnection will have an effect if space ABM defense began to be deployed in practice. Right now it is a case of preventing the militarization of space. To prevent this it is by no means necessary to examine simultaneously, still less beforehand, the question of nuclear arms talks. To believe otherwise means putting the cart before the horse.

It is essential to close not just one channel for the militarization of space but all channels without exception, to ban ABM defense and antisatellite systems and systems that could be used from space against targets on earth or in the air. It is important in particular to bear in mind that the creation and mass deployment of antisatellite systems could be the first step toward the creation and deployment of other military space systems. Not just the urge to take this course but also the fact that technical elements of antisatellite systems can indeed be used, as Western studies note, in the structures of space ABM systems, can have an effect here. Therefore, banning antisatellite systems means taking the first step toward preventing the militarization of space and banning a whole class of armaments.

There are thus various interconnections between the most urgent problems of the curbing of the arms race and disarmament: Some are real, others are imaginary. The real ones require immediate action. The imaginary ones are aimed at not only delaying but also totally ruling out the immediate solution of these problems.

The interconnection between disarmament problems is obvious not only in Soviet-U.S. military antagonism. It is of a broad international nature. It is particularly perturbing that the deadlock in nuclear disarmament which has come about through the fault of the United States can have the most adverse effect on the existing nuclear nonproliferation system. In unleashing a new round of the nuclear arms race the United States is again violating, to an even greater degree, the spirit and letter of Article VI of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It obligates each signatory to the treaty to conduct talks in a spirit of goodwill concerning effective measures for halting the nuclear arms race in the very near future and for nuclear disarmament and concerning a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. But deadlock has now formed in these talks. This could lead to the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, which would have truly unpredictable consequences because there would be a serious increase in the risk of a nuclear conflict. After all, it cannot be ruled out that such a conflict, having broken out at the local level, would under present conditions involve other nuclear powers and become universal. This proves once more that by its obstructionist approach toward nuclear disarmament the United States is assuming tremendous responsibility for the most dangerous consequences to world peace.

The situation is grave. There is a real danger that the arms race will get out of control. Urgent measures and the political will of all states to implement them are needed. It is primarily up to the United States. "It is time," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses the particular nature of the existing situation, "to turn from general talks about the benefit of negotiations to the elimination of the serious obstalces which have been created in the way of arms limitation and reduction, the development of trust, and the establishment of mutually advantageous cooperation."

U.S. PLANS FOR SPACE MILITARIZATION OUTLINED

PM261341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by O. Mikhaylov: "Pentagon's Space Adventures"]

[Text] Until the early eighties, the U.S. space programs developed in the direction of ensuring the activity of all branches of the Armed Forces -- ground troops, naval forces, and air forces. Space remained free from weapons. Last year, however, speeches by President R. Reagan followed one after another, supplemented later by special directives. To this day they perturb the world public with their sinister "star wars" plans, a long-term program for developing an ABM system with space-based elements and of antisatellite systems.

It should be noted, however, that the United States began preparing for the militarization of space long ago. As (P. Sterz), an employee of the Rockefeller Center for International Relations, admits, Washington had "started thinking about creating antisatellite weapons even before there were any satellites in orbit to be destroyed. "The United States was the first country to test these weapons, in October 1959, in the form of a missile launched from a B-47 bomber to intercept the Explorer-6 satellite. Since then space weapons to be supplemented by strategic offensive weapons -- first-strike weapons -- have been actively developed.

The plans for the accelerated militarization of space require the expansion of the apparatus of the military departments and their restructuring. In addition to over 20 organs of the U.S. Defense Department connected with space activity, in 1982 the Air Force Space Command was instituted. The naval forces did not lag behind, creating a similar command a year later. It is now planned to create a joint space command and the question of forming a "U.S. space force" is being raised. According to U.S. press figures, by the year 2000 the Air Force intends to treble the number of its space specialists by comparison with the present level.

It is not only the U.S. militarist ruling clique but also other groupings of the military-industrial complex that are interested in the militarization of space. The military-industrial monopolies and their immediate stooges in the state apparatus, like the Pentagon leadership, have particularly galvanized their efforts in recent years in order to direct space programs, including those implemented through NASA, into a militarist channel. For instance, the Air Force Space Command coordinates its activity with military-industrial firms, receiving specific recommendations from them as to how to develop space programs. The role of the firms in the militarization of space is not restricted to implementing military space plans. They themselves are actively shaping new avenues of military space research and developments, proposing them to the Pentagon.

Space business has always been profitable for the corporations, especially military space business. This is explained to a considerable extent by the monopolization of the development of military space systems by a relatively small number of companies and by the fact that the departments which determine U.S. actions in space are fequently headed by stooges of these companies. For instance, the NASA director is J. Beggs, who came from the General Motors military-industrial corporation. The biggest and, therefore, the most profitable, orders are received by Rockwell International, Martin-Marietta, Lockheed, TRW, Vought, and Boeing. They have space branches, many of which are concentrated in California, that is, in the state whose former governor is now President, and in Florida and Texas. The reliability of the guarantees of receiving superprofits from the militarization of space increases under conditions of the stability, so to speak, of the present Washington administration's aggressive, hegemonistic course.

Everyone knows of the unprecedentedly intensive and wide-scale buildup of military preparations in the United States. The pace at which appropriations for the military use of space have been growing has outstripped even the pace at which the Pentagon budget as a whole is growing. A budget which, as is well known, sets a new record every year. According to U.S. press figures, in the period 1987 through 1988 alone the Reagan administration's plans provide for a 12-fold increase in appropriations for space laser research and development. According to specialists' calculations, the first generation of laser weapons alone will cost at least $100 billion. According to the estimate of former U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, an ABM space system could be the first military program on which expenditure will exceed $1 trillion.

The Washington administration hypocritically calls the ABM system with space-based elements a "defensive" system, this at a time when the United States is making no secret of its intention to use this system to gain supremacy in space and in the air, to deliver a first and subsequent nuclear strikes, and to back up offensive operations. "We must be ready to hold out in a nuclear war and to win it," the U.S. physicist (Badveyn), who is employed on space weapons, has stated.

The desire to militarize space is fully within Washington's broader plans aimed at acquiring military superiority, primarily through the unprecedented buildup of the so-called strategic "triad."

As THE WASHINGTON POST noted in this connection, President Reagan has decided to create a space-based ABM system only after a detailed examination of "plans for the modernization of the U.S. strategic forces." That means that plans to create a broad-scale ABM defense and antisatellite weapons are being drafted in the illusory hope of undertaking nuclear aggression with impunity.

For years now U.S. imperialism has nurtured the impossible dream of using the force of arms to impose its will on all mankind. Now it is trying to achieve this by operating via space, without considering that this course leads to an increased threat of nuclear war. "History has known contenders for world rule in the past," Comrade K.U. Chernenko. "But this is the first time that claims of this kind have been based on a nuclear missile and space-based foundation. For the first time these claims threaten not only the peoples' freedom but indeed their very existence."

The Soviet Union most resolutely opposes moving the arms race into space and turning space into a bridgehead for aggression and war. As is well known, there is an indefinite Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems which bans the creation of large-scale ABM systems. The implementation of U.S. plans for the deployment of new ABM weapons is incompatible with the U.S. commitments in this treaty. The treaty must be observed unconditionally.

Back last year the USSR unconditionally and unilaterally undertook not to introduce antisatellite weapons into space, in other words it introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launchings as long as other states, including the United States, refrained from introducing antisatellite weapons of any kind into space.

In order to rule out completely and forever the possibility of transforming space into a source of mortal danger to mankind, the Soviet Union has advanced specific proposals, warmly welcomed by the world public. It has suggested to the United States that they agree on banning and abolishing a whole class of weapons -- strike weapons based in space -- including space-based antisatellite and ABM systems and any ground-based, air-based, or sea-based weapons for striking targets in space.

In response to this clear proposal from the USSR the U.S. Administration has adopted a negative stance, putting forward pre-conditions and linking talks on space with a discussion of strategic and European nuclear armaments, that is, of questions on which it has itself broken off talks by targeting the new U.S. missiles deployed in West Europe against the Soviet Union and its allies. The U.S. Administration is thereby seeking to bloc the talks on space as well. Washington is keeping quiet about the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union for establishing a reciprocal moratorium on the deployment of space-based strike weapons.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stated, "is resolutely opposed to rivalry in the race in any armaments, including space-based armaments. At the same time it should be understood that in the face of a threat from space the Soviet Union would be obliged to take measures for the reliable protection of its security. Calculations on paving the way to military superiority via space are built on illusions."

The Soviet Union's proposals aimed at ensuring that space does not become an arena of military confrontation remain in force. Washington must heed the voice of reason and, before it is too late, go halfway to meet these constructive proposals which accord with the vital interests of all mankind.

CHERVOV, KALYAGIN DISCUSS DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD261851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Jul 84

["Whence the Threat to Peace" program with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, head of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate, and political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] [Kalyagin] Hello, comrades! The USSR Military of Defense and Military for Foreign Affairs have prepared and published the third edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace." It reflects new facts in the international situation, the state of the U.S. war machine, the military strategy of the United States and NATO that have emerged over the 2 years since the publication of the previous edition of this book. In today's program we will dwell on some of the most important problems that are raised in the book. Taking part in our program is Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, head of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate.

The nearly 4 years in power of the Reagan administration have shown graphically the huge danger that escalation of the nuclear arms race brings for the world. This escalation has become one of the main policy trends of the present Washington administration. It relies on breaking the existing balance of forces and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. The policy is unrealistic, because we will not allow the United States to achieve military advantage over us. That would be very dangerous, because the more nuclear armaments are accumulated in the world, the more difficult it is to control them.

[Chervov] Boris Aleksandrovich, the book shows in particular contrast the opposing approaches of the USSR and the United States to questions of security and disarmament. This runs through the entire brochure. I am concentrating attention on just one point from the book. As we know the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to halt the arms race and to prevent a nuclear war. It has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has solemnly announced that it will never use nuclear weapons against countries that have renounced production and acquisition of such weapons, and do not have them on their territory. Warsaw Pact states have proposed to the NATO countries the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use not of nuclear or conventional weapons, but of military force in general against one another.

The United States does not wish to follow the example of the Soviet Union, and refuses to make a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The book stresses that at the Stockholm conference the United States refuses categorically even to discuss our proposal. It is against the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force, and although it is clear to all that the adoption at the conference of both the first and second proposals by socialist countries would immediately create an atmosphere of confidence, the United States is pursuing a policy aimed at burying both proposals.

[Kalyagin] It turns out that the United States is the only country that has used nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, to this day it clings to its right to use it again at its own discretion.

[Chervov] Yes, the book gives many facts that bear out the fact that Washington is nurturing plans to be first to use nuclear weapons. It is creating first-strike weapons; making calculations for gaining the upper hand in a nuclear war; working out various scenarios for a nuclear war, including the scenario of a limited nuclear war in Europe. Accordingly, U.S. Armed Forces are being built up.

It is very characteristic that U.S. military manuals contain the requirement to train forces for military actions in conditions in which nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons have been used first. In short, the Pentagon is seriously preparing for nuclear aggression. This is demonstrated well in the book. Herein lies the reason that the United States openly states its right to make a nuclear strike against us at any time, Boris Aleksandrovich.

[Kalyagin] So it turns out that so far there is not the slightest hint that the United States is really practically interested in moving toward reducing armaments.

[Chervov] True, there are no signs of this. The book stresses that the calls of the U.S. President for serious dialogue on questions of nuclear disarmament are mere words. There is nothing concrete behind them. There are no positive shifts of any kind from the U.S. position on medium-range nuclear weapons. They are not prepared to resume the talks on nuclear arms on an equal footing. The book cites the following examples: Defense Secretary Weinberger, for example, says that the United States will arm itself, irrespective of talks. Weinberger says: We will not halt a single one of our military programs. Is this really a course toward an accord? The U.S. military budget for fiscal 1985 will be $300 billion. That is almost $1 billion a day. Is this really anything but the arms race?

The book cites the statement by the U.S. President that the Russians cannot endure an arms buildup contest. By this statement President Reagan has, to all intents and purposes, acknowledged that Washington is the organizer of the arms race, and that the United States does not desire talks of any kind at the moment.

[Kalyagin] Nikolay Fedorovich, a new section has appeared in the book dedicated to space. [shot of book page with photo of spacecraft] We can see from the illustration right here. It is known that the Soviet Union has made an important initiative and proposed to the United States that talks should begin in Vienna concerning the prevention of militarization of space. However, as we can see, Washington is maneuvering, cannot quite make up its mind, so to speak, whether to refuse outright; but still attempts to change the subject of the talks and add to them the question of nuclear missiles. What we have here is an attempt to drive the talks into an impasse, just as has happened already in Geneva. What is your opinion on the matter?

[Chervov] First I would like to stress the essence of the Soviet approach to the problem of space. The Soviet Union is proposing to the United States a radical solution to the space problem: to ban and eliminate an entire class of offensive space weapons, including antisatellite and antimissile systems based in space and also all systems based on earth, in the air, and at sea that are capable of hitting targets in space.

What is the meaning of our proposal? The main meaning is that the use of forces in space, and from space against targets on earth and also from earth against targets in space should be outlawed forever.

What is not clear in our proposal? It deals with space. It deals with the banning of offensive space armaments.

You have rightly said that the United States is maneuvering, is changing the subject of the talks. To clarify the subject of the proposed talks, the Soviet side officially proposed the other day that a joint Soviet-U.S. statement be published that would state clearly the agreement of the USSR and the United States to begin talks on preventing the militarization of space -- including a full, mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems -- and also the agreement to establish from the starting date of the talks a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons. In short the question has now been put pointblank -- yes or no?

The answer of the U.S. side will show whether Washington is ready for talks precisely on the banning of space weapons, or whether it intends to carry on its fradulent game on this question.

[Kalyagin] What is the cause of these tactics of tacking and maneuvering to which the U.S. side is sticking?

[Chervov] In the book many space programs and concrete examples are cited which show that Washington has long planned for the militarization of space. According to data in the foreign press the United States has launched 700 military satellites. Every third space shuttle flight will be carried out on the instructions of the Pentagon. In January an antisatellite weapon of the ASAT system was tested. A new test of this ASAT system is being prepared. Laser weapons and beam guns are being developed. Air Force and Navy Space Commands have been set up. A joint Armed Forces space command is being set up. The U.S. President has signed Directive No 119 on a program for the deployment of new weapons in space. By the year 1988 the U.S. space budget will be over $20 billion.

The book shows that in the U.S. approach to the problem of space the Pentagon's point of view predominates, i.e. under all circumstances continue military programs to create antisatellite systems and a large-scale antisatellite defense system. President Reagan is in complete agreement with the Pentagon. Thus, the United States is again, for the umpteenth time foisting a dangerous arms race on the world.

[Kalyagin] The book has a section that arouses great interest. It is devoted to the correlation of military forces between East and West. Well, Nikolay Fedorovich, what is new in the third edition compared with the previous one?

[Chervov] The presence of an approximate military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, has again been convincingly shown in the book. It has been convincingly stressed that the Soviet Union is not interested in upsetting the existing balance. It favors the preservation and the subsequent lowering of the level of confronting military forces.

The United States pursues another aim: to break the military balance and achieve superiority. As the book stresses, the colossal military expenditures, the creation of more and more bases around the socialist countries, the buildup of nuclear armaments and the reinforcement of the forward units of the U.S. Armed Forces are aimed at this. In order to cover up its militarist course the White House is attempting to claim that, allegedly, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have left the United States and NATO behind in nuclear and conventional armaments. However, these speculative statements, Boris Aleksandrovich, are refuted in the book by the following new facts:

On nuclear weapons: On page 70 of the book excerpts are cited from the February 1984 report of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Congress. What does this report say? I quote: At the given period there exists an approximate nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is an official U.S. document, dated February 1984. If one takes strategic nuclear armaments, then even according to official U.S. data, the Soviet Union and the United States possess approximately the same number -- 7,500 -- of nuclear warheads on ground- and sea-based ballistic missiles. But the United States has approximately four times more heavy bombers than the Soviet Union and, accordingly, many more nuclear weapons on them.

On medium-range nuclear weapons: On the basis of concrete figures the book shows in Europe over a number of years the number of such weapons possessed by the USSR and NATO was approximately identical -- some 900,000 units on each side. In this connection I would like to note that the book stresses that in Europe there has never been equality in medium-range weapons between the USSR and United States alone. There has always been equality between the USSR and the NATO countries that possess such medium-range weapons. The United States wants to alter this situation and ensure NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact. Having embarked on the deployment of its missiles in Europe, the United States has upset the military balance and has created an additional threat to us and our allies. Thanks to the countermeasures being taken by the socialist countries, the balance is being restored but, of course, on a higher level.

[Kalyagin] If we take conventional armaments, NATO loves to say that, allegedly, the Soviet Union has an advantage in conventional weapons.

[Chervov] Yes, such talks is fairly frequent. The book shows convincingly that also in this sphere there is approximate military balance. In this connection I would like to cite the following facts: Recently, NATO studies were published in the British magazine THE ECONOMIST and in the U.S. newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. What do these studies say? They point out that in Europe the Soviet Union has, in actual fact, 58 divisions less -- pay attention -- 58 divisions, less than had been calculated by the same NATO researchers previously.

So there you have it. But for a long time they pulled the wool over the eyes of the public, intimidating it with the Russian superiority in the number of divisions. The balance was also confirmed in tactical air force and other armaments in the same U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff report.

In the book two conclusions have been drawn particularly on the correlation of forces:

The first conclusion: What question can there be of a Soviet military threat if forces are equal? Speculation on this myth in the West is built on sand.

The second conclusion: The so-called window of vulnerability is an invention of the present U.S. Administration. There have not been any windows and there are no such windows. The United States has no need to upgrade its armaments, for it has never lagged behind the Soviet Union. Upgrading armaments on the pretext, allegedly, of restoring parity in actual fact signifies nothing other than a striving for superiority. In conclusion, I would like to say that military balance serves the cause of peace. The United States and NATO will not succees in destroying the military balance of forces and achieving military superiority over the world of socialism. This was stressed with perfect clarity by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the leader of the Soviet state. The security of the Soviet Union and other friends will be reliably safeguarded in any circumstances.

[Kalyagin] Well, in conclusion I would like to advise our television viewers once again to read this important, useful and interesting book themselves. I think that everyone who familarizes himself with the figures and facts cited here will be able to answer the question posed in its title. Yes, it is not for defense that the United States is accelerating its buildup of the most dangerous kinds of armaments and is drawing up theories of limited, total, and star wars. Nevertheless, we in the Soviet Union are not losing hope that those who determine policy in the United States will be able to look at things more soberly and more realistically, and will take a more realistic position that would help achieve an agreement on curbing the arms race and reducing the danger of war.

ISRAELYAN: U.S. BLOCKING DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD251808 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast ; G. Vedenyapin video report on Geneva Disarmament Conference]

[Text] There is no point on the agenda on which the Soviet Union has not submitted working documents and on which it has not expressed constructive ideas. The initiatives of our country and the countries of the socialist community were drawn up, taking account of the principle of equality and identical security for everyone. This is acknowledged in their speeches by the delegates of many of the states represented at the conference. But what is hindering any movement forward? We addressed this question to the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Levonovich Israelyan.

[Begin Israelyan videorecording] There are more than enough possibilities for beginning talks at the conference. However, on certain questions, the blockers from Washington are not even allowing talks to be begun. It is known that it has now become fashionable in Washington to speak of the need for talks and to engage in empty rhetoric. If there is the political will to hold talks, it would be possible to use to its full extent such a versatile organ as the Disarmament Conference.

It is not necessary to seek either a place or a special time to hold those talks. Such a conference exists, in which all the nuclear states and major countries, in a military sense, are taking part. Talks could be begun. No, you see, Washington has no need for talks for the purpose of attaining an agreement. It needs talk about talks. For this reason the Disarmament Conference has been drifting for the umpteenth year already through the fault of those who are interested in chatter and not in the attainment of progress. [end videorecording]

NATO SEEN PREVENTING GENEVA DISARMAMENT PROGRESS

LD270804 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 27 TASS -- At the Geneva Disarmament Conference Western delegations blocked two constructive initiatives of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries. To make a headway in negotiations on questions of prevention of a nuclear war and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, representatives of that group tabled draft mandates of appropriate auxiliary bodies of the conference. For a number of months now the conference cannot form these working bodies and start practical negotiations because of the stand of Western countries.

Both initiatives got support of socialist states. But the NATO countries, this time, too, prevented adoption of a positive decision.

The head of the Mexican delegation Garcia Robles said in this connection that American representatives "are twisting arms" of other Western delegations so as to make them support the negative stand of the Reagan administration in that issue.

Speaking on behalf of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries, the head of the delegation of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Bachir ar-Ruis expressed regret that the conference was again prevented from displaying efficiency in its capacity of the only multilateral organ on questions of disarmament.

EUROPEAN SECURITY ASSESSED ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

PM261220 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Mikhail Ozerov "International Review": "To Preserve the Helsinki Spirit"]

[Text] There are some events that go down in history forever and become landmarks. The CSCE, held 9 years ago in Helsinki, is undoubtedly one such event. The leaders of 33 European countries and of the United States and Canada gathered then, on 30 July 1975, in the snow-white Finlandia Palace. They gathered in order to elaborate jointly a program for the struggle for peace on the continent.

Europe is the smallest part of the world, but it is here that wars have constantly raged -- 170 in the last 300 years alone! They have grown increasingly destructive and increasingly bloody: They cost 3 million lives inthe 17th century, 5 million in the 19th, and over 70 million in the 20th.

Will it be possible to change this situation? Hope for this emerged after Helsinki. After all, specific ways of switching from enmity to reciprocal trust, respect, and cooperation were mapped out inthe Finnish capital. The Final Act signed by the delegates was a charter of peaceful coexistence.

Years have passed. As you mark the conference's ninth anniversary, you of course think primarily about how successfully the Helsinki accords are being implemented and about how the edifice of European peace is being built.

Much has been achieved in the time that has passed. Regular meetings, including summit meetings, are held between representatives of Europe's socialist and capitalist states. Important documents have been signed on political, economic, cultural, and other issues. The USSR and the socialist countries have been the originators of major foreign policy initiatives, including the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force, the non-first use of nuclear weapons, the blocking of access to outer space for any weapons, and so on. There are also other positive developments.

Nonetheless, these 9 years have by no means brought tranquillity or confidence in the future. On the contrary, the situation has deteriorated, above all in Europe, where there is an especially high concentration of weapons.

Why has this happened? There is only one answer: because of the policy of the United States and its NATO allies. A policy aimed not at disarmament and arms control, but at building up America's military might and restoring its role as leader in international affairs and its total and indisputable military superiority. For the sake of its hegemonist interests, Washington is gambling with the fate of other peoples, including the West Europeans, and is ignoring the decisions of international forums, including the Helsinki conference.

It was the United States that dealt the strongest blow to detente by starting the deployment of its nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Other steps by the incumbent U.S. leaders also run counter to the Helsinki accords: the creation of more and more new deadly weapons, the prepations for "star wars," the blocking of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the incitement of NATO to build up its chemical weapons, the planning of a new round of the conventional arms race....

The recent Western European Union Council decision to lift the ban on the FRG regarding the production of bomber aircraft for strategic purposes and long-range missiles also crudely contravenes international pledges. This decision offers Bonn the opportunity to develop and deploy its own long-range offensive weapons.

Even this, however, is not enough for the enemies of detente. I have before me the 9 July issue of the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK. It contains the call (or rather the demand): The United States must exert pressure on Europe; if it does not do this, it will in practice by "abandoning" Western civilization "to the mercy of fate" and the USSR "will be left as the only dominant power" in the continent. Really losing his temper, the article's author attacks not only the leaders of West European countries but even...Reagan himself, accusing them all of "capitulating to Moscow."

Imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, are striving to destroy "Basket One" (this is what the Final Act's provisions relating to disarmament are called), and this course is the main cause of the deterioration in the international climate. But this very same course is also followed by the United States on other issues: economic, scientific, technical, and cultural. How is it possible to speak of a desire by Washington for businesslike cooperation when it unceasingly introduces economic "sanctions" against the socialist countries and demands similar action from its West European partners?! And who will believe in the U.S. leaders' desire to "strengthen international trust" when they spew out daily cascades of lies about the Soviet Union?!

In general, the White House is whipping up tension in two directions simultaneously: It is tightening the spiral of both the arms race, and military hyseria and anti-Sovietism. "Psychological warfare" has been elevated to the status of state policy under the present administration and is orchestrated by the President himself, who actively cultivates hatred for socialism and deliberately hinders mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples.

People on the banks of the Potomac are doing everything to destroy yet another important principle agreed on 9 years ago in the Finnish capital. It was decided there that the "builders" of peaceful Europe would meet regularly. Two meetings of representatives of the states that took part in the all-European conference have been held, in Belgrade and Madrid, and the third started last January in Stockholm. I have attended all three forums, reporting their work, and have seen for myself that at each meeting the United States has attempted to lead the session astray and divert attention from the paramount issues.

Each time the socialist countries counter this obstructionist course with their line of firmly fulfilling the Helsinki accords, limiting the arms race, and consolidating trust and cooperation. Thanks to this, it was possible to achieve certain positive results in Belgrade and Madrid.

It is still too early to speak about the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, since much painstaking work remains to be done, but even so the same old negative approach by the United States toward the solution of the primary task -- liquidating the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear conflict in the heart of Europe -- can be seen there. It is true that the U.S. leaders have spoken more than enough fine words about their "good and constructive intentions" at the conference.

On 17 July, for example, R. Reagan, after meeting with J. Goodby, head of the U.S. delegation in Stockholm, began to laud the "incessant efforts" of the United States and its NATO allies to consolidate mutual trust. At the same time the President rained abuse on the socialist countries.

But neither self-praise nor abuse of others can cover up the real state of affairs, this being that the United States is responding to the global large-scale initiatives on strengthening peace put forward by the USSR and the socialist countries in Stockholm with proposals of a narrow, technical, and, moreover, openly espionage nature....

Yes, the situation now is alarming and, furthermore, explosive. Nonetheless, there are substantial aspects which inspire optimism.

In the first place there is the firm and united stance of socialist community states. A stance whose goal is to improve political and economic relations all over the planet, and in Europe in particular, and to preserve the Helsinki spirit. This is shown in particular by the recent economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries in Moscow.

Optimism is also inspired by the fact that increasing numbers of people, including citizens of Western countries, are presenting a resolute challenge to Washington's militarist course. Even leaders of West European states often refuse to blindly follow the "senior partner" and be its nuclear hostages.

The world's peoples understand that today it is still possible to halt the slide toward the abyss of nuclear confrontation. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has repeatedly noted that Europe, which has been through the bitter experience of war, has every reason to march along the path of peaceful and equal cooperation. In order to achieve this, however, the United States must renounce its hegemonist militarist course and display realism. In addition, all participants in the historic meeting must struggle for the principles proclaimed in Helsinki.

LATE REPORT: TASS STATEMENT ON SPACE TALKS

LD271318 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 27 Jul 84

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- As was reported earlier, in order to clarify the ambiguous position adopted by the U.S. Government in respect of the Soviet Union's proposal of June 29 for holding talks on preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space, the Soviet side recently suggested publishing a joint Soviet-American statement that would clearly specify the agreement of the USSR and the USA to begin talks with the purpose of working out and concluding an agreement on the prevention of militarisation of outer space, including complete mutual renunciation of anti-satellite systems, as well as agreement to impose, since the opening day of the talks, a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments.

In other words, the Soviet draft of such a statement, forwarded to the American side, was drawn up in strict conformity with the content of the Soviet Union's proposal of June 29, which, according to statements by American officials, was allegedly accepted by the USA without any preliminary conditions.

And what followed? Being faced with the need to reveal its actual position, the American side left no doubt by its reply that it was engaged in deceitful play over the question of the Soviet-proposed talks on the prevention of militarisation of outer space and was not going in fact to enter into such talks.

The draft statement of the American side omits even the very words "outer space", and no mention is made of prevention of its militarisation and introduction of moratorium on space weapons. Instead, a vague wording is proposed on some meeting to discuss and specify approaches to negotiations, and it is not known on what subject.

The meaning of that wording is clear: to go away from negotiations on the Soviet Union-proposed vitally important problem -- prohibition of space weapons and to supersede this subject of negotiations by a general discussion on everything and about nothing specifically, and to use this in its transient aims having nothing to do with the task of ending the arms race.

Thereby the American Administration most obviously demonstrated once again that it does not intend to give up its militaristic course, the speeded up realisation of broad-scale military programmes. It appears that the very possibility of serious negotiations on limitation of armaments is perceived in Washington as an obstacle to realisation of such a policy. Initially, the United States frustrated negotiations on nuclear armaments in Geneva, and now it makes the beginning of negotiations on outer space impossible.

The stand, taken by the U.S. Government towards negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space, cannot but give rise to firm condemnation.

LATE REPORT: KOMPLEKTOV SAYS TALKS IMPOSSIBLE

LD271335 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 27 Jul 84

["Briefing at USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Centre" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The U.S. Administration does not want negotiations on such a vitally important problem as prohibition of space weapons, said Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Komplektov.

He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry, which was devoted to the Soviet proposal on joint Soviet-American negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space.

To the American side it was proposed that a joint Soviet-American statement be published, a statement which would clearly point to the consent of the USSR and the United States to get down to negotiations with a view of drawing up and concluding an agreement on prevention of militarisation of outer space, including complete mutual renunciation of anti-satellite systems, as well as the consent to impose, since the opening day of the talks, a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments, Viktor Komplektov said.

That step was made to clarify the stand of the U.S. Administration towards negotiations on outer space, proposed by us, the stand which was negative in substance and ambiguous in form, Komplektov stressed. American officials tried and are trying now to create the impression that the Soviet Union's proposal of June 29 was allegedly accepted by the United States without any preliminary conditions.

The reply of the American side has been received, Komplektov went on to say, in the American side's draft statement it is said only about discussing and specifying approaches to negotiations on some limitations in the spheres which are the cause of concern of each of the sides. In the American draft statement there is even no mention of outer space at all, and nothing is said on prevention of its militarisation, Komplektov said. There is no word to be found in the American draft statement about introduction of a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments. Instead, a talk is proposed, and it is actually not known on what subject.

It goes this way: Initially the United States frustrated negotiations on nuclear armaments in Geneva and now it is making the beginning of negotiations on outer space impossible, stressed Komplektov.

It appears that the very possibility of serious negotiations on limitation of armaments is perceived in Washington as an obstacle to realisation of broad-scale military programmes. The U.S. does not want businesslike negotiations, but seeks only to display, in transient aims, ostentatious readiness for negotiations, as a cover-up.

Such a stand is the cause of our profound regret, said Komplektov.

REAGAN 'LIES' ABOUT SOVIET BASE IN NICARAGUA

LD261255 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 26 Jul 84

["President's Big Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- The White House is heightening the campaign of lies and misinformation around the events in Central America. Resorting to obvious falsification, President Reagan at the latest press conference asserted without adducing any proof that "after all the years of only having a base in the Western Hemisphere in Cuba, now it (the Soviet Union) had bases in Nicaragua and in Grenada. Well, they don't have one in Grenada any more".

Reagan accompanied false assertions against Nicaragua with non-existent "facts" which were given in a fraud under the pretentious name of "Report of the Department of State", roughly made by American special services. In the appraisal of the NBC television company, the aim of that opus is to launch a new attack on the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua.

The President even more juggled with separate "statements" which were made in the report.

The President's speculations are veritable blackmail of Congress and American population. Broad public circles in the United States itself and outside it believe that it is high time to clear up the matter and put an end to falsifications. It is not permissible for the head of such a state as the United States to publicly resort to anonymous frauds and to use them in his speech with reference to the country with which the United States has diplomatic relations and they even declare that they want to improve these relations.

The Soviet Union has never had and has no bases either in Cuba, or in Nicaragua or in Grenada. The President's fabrication that he was "destroying the base of communism" burst like a bubble in Grenada. There were no bases there and the United States needed all that propaganda hullabaloo to occupy that country with its Armed Forces and to turn Grenada into an American base.

It is to be recalled, for instance, that American interventionists discovered in storages in Grenada only rifles of outdated models which were used, as one of American journalists said in his cutting remark, to fight against American Indians last century.

Even Reagan's such close ally as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in an interview to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES expressed disagreement with the President's decision to invade Grenada. She put to doubt Washington's assertions that something threatened American citizens there. As to Grenada's alleged turning into Cuba's military base, the head of the British Government said that the runway which Cubans helped build on the island created the same danger to the United States as other projects constructed to attract tourists, at least on three other islands of the region.

The Pentagon even fabricated a "dispatch" supplied with "photographs" and "conclusions by specialists". In that fraud fuel tanks were presented as "missile points", Cuban specialists' wooden dwellings -- as "barracks", storages of fittings and pipes -- as "anti-aircraft defence positions".

Engineers of the British company "Plessey", who were engaged in a construction project, and journalists of the British "Eye T.V." [as received] television company, already at that time refuted the lie of the White House. Nevertheless, the airport fraud was one of the main pretexts for military intervention in Grenada.

In Nicaragua there have never been Soviet bases that the President refers to. If he speaks about that he only looks for a pretext for new provocations against the independent sovereign state, for escalation of aggression against Nicaragua.

HOUSE COMMITTEE BLOCKS SALVADORAN AID REQUEST

LD270808 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- The House Appropriations Committee has turned down the request of the administration on allocation this year of about 120 million dollars as additional military aid to the Salvadoran regime.

The result of the vote testifies to growing discontent on the Capitol Hill with the administration's dangerous policy in Central America. The White House and the Pentagon nevertheless continue invigorating efforts, seeking with the help of the lobby to get congressional approval of additional allocations to the reactionary Salvadoran regime. The administration plans to bring in the current fiscal year total aid to the Salvadorean regime to almost 250 million dollars.

NEVADA UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION REPORTED

LD261439 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- The United States has made yet another underground nuclear explosion on the Nevada test-range. Its power was from 20 to 150 kilotons. That was reported by the U.S. Department of Energy, which is in charge of development, creation and tests of nuclear weapons.

This is the eighth nuclear test this year announced by the department. As is known, Washington does not report many tests so as not to attract attention of the public to the Reagan administration's broad-scale programme of building up nuclear armaments, which is aimed at attaining global military superiority.

VASILYEV: CARTOON EVIDENCE OF U.S. WAR PLANS

PM270851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[G. Vasilyev "Rejoinder": "Contrary to Reason"]

[Text] First these words will appear on the screen: "The greatest danger is the feeling of hopelessness and the fear that a nuclear strike would mean the end of our world." And then, straight after this "reassuring" slogan, television sets will show a short cartoon film entitled "Defense in the Nuclear Age." On learning that war has started, the funny little people -- a whole family -- calmly get up from the table, pack their bags, get into cars, and drive equally imperturbably to places specially set aside for evacuees....

The antipanic, prophylactic cartoon, which ends with the cheerful statement that "however destructive a nuclear attack might be, we can survive it," will be shown to Americans if an international crisis erupts and takes the world to the brink of war. And then, when the little people arrive at the designated place, they will hear a radio broadcast: "If, owing to extraordinary circumstances, you have lost contact with your relatives, work colleagues, or employers, the mail service will help you to restore those contacts."

What I have related is not an invention or a parody of nuclear maniacs endeavoring to convince people of the "acceptability" of nulcear war but a perfectly real, concrete aspect of present-day America. As E. Zuckerman writes in his recently published book "The Day After World War III," the cartoon and the radio broadcast have already been recorded on tape and are being kept at the ready in Washington at the Federal Emergency Management Agency -- a government organization entrusted with evacuating major population centers in the event of war.

Contrary to reason and contrary to scientic data which attest that a nuclear conflict would be a catastrophe for mankind, the present U.S. Administration circles are continuing to cherish the idea of "victory" in such a war.

PLANNED CARRIER BASE IN EVERETT EVOKES PROTESTS

PM270906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[N. Larionova article under the rubric "Following Up a Telegram": "Save Our Waters!" -- first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] New York, 23 Jul (TASS) -- THE DAILY WORLD reports that the U.S. Department of the Navy is planning to base a naval strike grouping headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz in the harbor of the city of Everett, Washington State. Most of the ships in the grouping are equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles.

The plan to turn peaceful Everett into a major naval base is directly linked with the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the northwestern Pacific. It is no accident that the attention of the U.S. Navy's headquarters is focused on this area of the Pacific. After all, it is directly adjacent to the territory of the Soviet Union and is of particular importance from the point of view of the U.S. command.

With the arrival in power of the Reagan administration in January 1980 a new stage began for the U.S. Navy linked with an upgrading of its role in the Pentagon's military strategy. Apart from the Everett harbor, the Pentagon is striving to get its hands on port facilities in San Franciso, California; Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Mayport, Florida; one of the regions of New York; and many other U.S. port cities.

The U.S. military's dangerous intentions to turn Everett into another military base for nuclear-capable ships have prompted resolute protests from the city's inhabitants. Hundreds of representatives of local political, social, and religious organizations have joined forces in a "Save Our Waters" coalition.

FEDOROV EXAMINES DEMOCRATIC ELECTION PLATFORM

LD261528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The election campaign unfolding in the United States is graphic evidence of both the great potential of workers organizations in the political life of the country and also the unexploited opportunities for the working class to exert influence on the government's political course. We offer for your attention a commentary by Leonid Fedorov, international affairs journalist.

[Begin Fedorov recording] The U.S. Democratic Party convention has just ended. The Democratic convention officially proposed Walter Mondale as the party's candidate for U.S. president and Geraldine Ferraro as candidate for vice president.

Unfortunately, demands by the working people were not reflected in the results of the Democratic Party convention's work, even though there was no lack of speeches at the convention calling for the protection of the working people's interests. For example, the speech by Governor Cuomo of New York, who opened the convention, stressed that during his 4 years in office President Reagan had pandered to the rich and paid no attention to the middle class or the poor, and that another 4 years of this kind of policy in the United States and abroad could lead to bankruptcy or war, or to both. He called Reagan a political figure absolutely divorced from the interests of the unemployed, the young, the old, and the sick, who were deceived by his friendliness and who were unable to tell the difference between the salesman and the goods. In the election platform adopted by the convention there is also no lack of references to protecting the interests of the American people. There is also quite sharp criticism of the Reagan administration, in particular its economic measures, which had led to increased profits for monopolies and reduced wages for workers.

However, on the main question, the question of the arms race and the aggressive foreign policy of the Reagan administration, the Democraitc Party convention adopted an indefinite position. When the question of the need of the U.S. Administration and the United States' NATO allies to undertake the commitment never to use nuclear weapons was first put to the vote, the relevant proposal was voted down by 2,216 to 1,405, with 112 abstentions. Nor was the demand for the reduction of military expenditure in the next 4 years adopted. [passage on polls indicating that the majority of Americans saw Reagan's foreign policy as increasing the threat of war]

This concern of the U.S. working people -- they, of course, represented the majority of those polled -- naturally presupposed an active stand in defence of peace and international security and against the arms race by those direct representatives of trade unions at the Democratic Party convention. There were 600 of these among a total of 3,944 delegates to the convention. Unfortunately, the trade union leaders, including the director of the committee for questions of political education of the major U.S. AFL-CIO trade union center, came out against a reduction of military spending. The position of the trade union representatives at the Democratic Party convention is not accidental: The AFL-CIO program declaration submitted to the Democratic Party convention on the one hand criticizes the amassing of nuclear weapons and on the other says it is necessary to increase real military expenditure in a stable manner. The contradictory position of the AFL-CIO leaders with regard to the Reagan administration is arousing legitimate criticism among the progressive circles of the United States.

REAGAN CLAIM OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY REBUTTED

LD251119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] As the next U.S. presidential election approaches, the Reagan administration is making assertions more and more importunately about the successes of its economic policy, and about the benefits Reaganomics is alleged to have brought the U.S. working people. The official statistics on the GNP growth for the first two quarters of the current year and the reduction of the level of inflation and unemployment in the United States are cited, but can these statistics serve as a basis for the Republican government's assertion about the benefits of its economic course? This is the topic of the commentary by international affairs jouralist Igor Surguchev:

The statistics published recently by U.S. Government department do indeed show a certain revival in the U.S. economy. This is also evidenced by a rise in the level of output, a certain reduction in unemployment, and by reduction in the rate of inflation.

However, the growth of business activity is by no means the result of the economic policy of the Reagan administration, as presented by the White House for propaganda aims. It is simply that the United States has begun to recover from the profound economic crisis that hit the industrially developed countries of the capitalist world at the end of the seventies. The crisis cycle in America is coming to a close, and the current inhabitants of the Washington corridors of power are squeezing the maximum political dividends for themselves out of this fact.

This beginning of the recovery fom the crisis has coincided with the country's election campaign which, of course, plays into the hands of Reagan and his team, and, on the **threshold** of the elections, gives them the opportunity to trumpet about achievements in the economic sphere without any twinge of conscience.

Because the economic statistics for this year favor the government in power, they are being used to the full in order to make Americans forget what has, on the whole, distinguished the 4-year period of Reagan's rule. It has probably been the most cheerless in U.S. postwar history, and it is not just that the country's economy has been struggling in the grips of a very acute crisis. In the opinion of many American public and political figures, it was seriously worsened by Reaganomics, which passed the whole burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the poorest and working strata of the population. Suffice it to recall that in 1982, when more than 12 million Americans were officially unemployed, the administration, frankly demonstrating complete indifference to their fate, categorically refused to allocate funds for a program to create new jobs. Moreover, it made procedures for obtaining the pitiful unemployment benefits more difficult, resulting in their now being received by only about 30 percent of the Americans who are deprived of the right to work.

In the years of Reagan's administration, the number of citizens living on an income below the poverty line has grown to an unprecedented figure of 35 million, and in these circumstances, the master of the White House chose the path of sharply cutting allocations to social and welfare programs. In 1982-83 alone, almost a million Americans were crossed off the list of those receiving state subsidies. The tax burden on those working has increased noticeably. The average four-person family, according to a U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT article, now pays $1,000 more in taxes than in 1980. As far as the real pay of the workers is concerned, it has fallen tangibly; last year it was at the level of 1961. A large section of U.S. workers has not even had any nominal growth in wages for the past 2 years, while inflation remained at about 5 percent.

This is the kind of prosperity and well-being that Reaganomics has brought millions of Americans. Meanwhile, it has rained gold on the rich. For example, the owners of General Motors, one of America's biggest automobile manufacturing concerns, last year received record profits, amounting to about $4 billion. They are expected to make $5 billion this year! Thanks to the tax reform carried out by Reagan, billions of dollars remain in the safes and bank accounts of the monopolies and the rich. In 1950, deductions from income of private companies made up 28 percent of the national income tax; in 1982 they made up only 11 percent.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is especially flourishing under the present administration. The White House is fully satisfying its immoderate appetite.

The U.S. press, even the bourgeois press, has more than once observed that, under Reagan, the rich have become richer and the poor poorer. This is an indisputable truth. It cannot be concealed by any propaganda tricks or statistical manipulations giving a picture of a prosperous average American.

ABLAMOV COMMENTS ON VICTIMS OF REAGANOMICS

LD251818 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Reagan administration resorts to various gimmicks to present in the rosy light the results of its activity in the economic sphere with an eye on the coming presidential elections. Now President Ronald Reagan at yesterday's press conference alleged that seven million more Americans than in 1980 have jobs now. The chief of the White House declared that there allegedly exists not a single fact to confirm the accusations that the policy of his administration sacrifices the poor and the needy.

There is a spate of such facts in the U.S. statistics and the U.S. press. Thus, it is said in the election programme of the Democratic Party that more than 1.8 million Americans lost their jobs as a result of the "Reaganomics" in the past two years alone.

Despite the invigoration of the business activity that continues for over a year there are no signs of the improvement of the situation of those 8.5 million people who still remain jobless. Such is a view of the trade union association AFL/CIO. It reported that if 1.3 million people who despaired of finding a job and dropped from the lists of the unemployed and 5.4 million people who are compelled to work a shorter work day are added to the 8.5 million officially registered "redundant Americans" the total number of people suffering from the loss of jobs and income in the USA will surpass 15 million.

The United States is not alone in this. There are 13.4 million unemployed in the Common Market countries and over 33 million unemployed in the 24 major capitalist states.

No matter how much the apologists of contemporary capitalism exert themselves, they will be unable to conceal the further aggravation of the social and economic ills of present day capitalism. Unemployment and the economic and social oppression, inequality, poverty and fear of the morrow stemming from it is a constantly operating factor of the bourgeois society.

Mass unemployment is engendered by the policy of Western states which seek to lower inflation at the expense of the growth of the army of the unemployed. This is a consequence of a sophisticated system of exploitation by monopolies which throw "redundant" workers into the street.

This is a result of the fact that the scientific and technical revolution in the West serving the purpose of the enrichment of monopolies leads to the decrease of the number of jobs, growth of unemployment. It was said in England in the past that "sheep ate up peasants" as a result of the intensification of agriculture. Now in the West robots "eat up workers". And bourgeois economists predict that as a result of a wider use of robots in industry many more millions of workers in the West will become redundant in the years ahead.

Mass unemployment entails a sharp drop in the living standards, leads to poverty, social tension and instability, causes acute pyschological stresses, uncountable physical and moral sufferings. The inability of capitalism to solve the acute problem pertaining to millions of people highlights again its social prospectlessness.

USSR-PRC BORDER RAILWAY COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD290949 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- A regular session of the mixed Soviet-Chinese Border Railway Commission has come to a close in Harbin. Representatives of the two countries discussed questions connected with the growth of the volume of international freight traffic and the improvement of their organization. A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

DRA BANDITS, PAKISTANI FORCES IN PRC FOR ARMS

LD270911 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 27 TASS -- It has become known that a group of chieftains of Afghan counter-revolutionary emigres opposing the lawful government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are currently staying in Beijing. The group are led by a counter-revolutionary bandit who has repeatedly visited China before to negotiate the supply of Chinese arms to anti-Afghan bandit formations.

According to informed circles, the group's visit has been preceded by a trip to the People's Republic of China by two Pakistani generals, Ali Akbar Khan and Sabkar Hussain Sayed. The generals, it is claimed, held talks concerning the fulfillment of an accord on supplies of tanks as well as anti-helicopter missiles to Pakistan. The missiles, it is claimed, are intended for use also by bandit formations in Afghanistan. Besides, the Chinese side intends to train several hundred Pakistani servicemen from sabotage units in its territory. It is planned to train them in the Ximjiang-Uigur Autonomous District.

HANOI PAPER CITED ON PRC NORMALIZATION TERMS

PM261045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Vietnamese Newspaper Article"]

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Jul -- The newspaper QUANG DOI NHAN DAN has published an article condemning Beijing's unjustified demands as conditions for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In the course of Soviet-Chinese consultations, the Army paper writes, the Chinese side is particularly constantly demanding that the Soviet Union end its support for Vietnam on the "Kampuchean question."

The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, resolutely rejects these demands and adheres to a principled position, believing that the normalization process of Soviet-Chinese relations must not be at the expense of other countries' interests. This just position on the USSR's part is radically different from the Chinese leadership's hegemonist course.

The history of the last three decades indicates that first and foremost, China's ruling circles pursue their own expansionist and hegemonist interests in relations with other states.

In its relations with many countries, Beijing tries to impose a policy of anti-Sovietism and a policy of struggle against Vietnam and those states that maintain good relations with the Soviet Union. China has recently advanced the thesis that any country desiring to strengthen relations with it must halt aid to Vietnam and struggle against the SRV.

We believe that bilateral relations must not touch the interests of third countries. You must not discuss the internal affairs of other states, interfere in relations with third countries, and halt the struggle for peace, independence, and socialism, QUANG DOI NHAN DAN stresses.

NIKOLAYEV SCORES JAPAN'S SEA-LANE STRATEGY

OW261207 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Vyacheslav Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] The Japanese military and Government are currently formulating what is called a new naval strategy. Military commentator (Vyacheslav Nikolayev) makes the following comment on this strategy:

As you know, the question of sealane defense up to 1,000 nautical miles from Japanese shores has assumed special significance in Japan's military policy in recent years. This idea of sealane defense has taken on a distinctive outline as a new politico-military concept and has assumed primary significance in the entire range of Japan-U.S. security arrangements.

A 1,000-mile sealane defense appears advantageous to Japanese ruling circles. "They see the advantage of sealane defense for the following reason: They can dispatch Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] ships outside the narrow confines of Japanese territory and drastically expand the range of combat operations under the pretext of defending Japan's vital sea routes, thereby markedly strengthening Japan's military-political position in the Asian-Pacific region.

The question which drew primary attention at the 15th Japan-U.S. working-level security consultations was how to prepare the USDF for patrol duties for sea traffic routes in the Pacific. These consultations, which were held in Honolulu in June, revealed on the one hand, the U.S. desire to have Japan assume the role of keeping an eye on the vast expanse of the Pacific, and on the other, the desire of a certain Japanese circle to take advantage of the sealane defense issue to hasten the rearmament of the Japanese army.

As pointed out by a Defense Agency expert, sealane defense involves a number of measures including defending ports, providing full-proof aerial defense, and patrolling air and sea zones. It also involves escorting shipping fleets and blockading international straits. Under the pretext of effectively fulfilling all these duties, the Defense Agency intends to drastically beef up the MSDF's combat capability on a scale that would not be envisioned under a normal defense plan. For example, the Agency is reportedly planning to increase the number of escorts to 90. This figure is larger than the number of destroyers owned by Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan combined.

It has recently been reported that the Defense Agency wants to purchase U.S.-manufactured F-16 fighter-bombers or the same type of aircraft built in Europe. Incidentally, the F-16 has a range of 3,500 kilometers and is capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The Defense Agency is contemplating insuring combat patrol flights by this type of aircraft over 1,000-mile sealanes.

As you see, there have been noticeable moves in Japan for sealane defense and a new approach to the use of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]. The holders of foremost militarist views, such as former MSDF Chief of Staff Oga, tried to prove that Japan made a wise decision by proposing such duties for the SDF that would far exceed the limits of self-defense.

How these limits have been extended is proven by this fact: The Defense Agency defines a vast area enclosed between 20 degrees and 45 degrees north latitude as a strategic sealane defense zone and divides this sea zone in two; namely, the southeast [as heard] zone stretching from the Kii Channel to the Bashi Channel between Taiwan and Philippines and the southwest [as heard] zone extending from the Uraga Channel to Guam. In addition, the national defense zone includes most of the Sea of Japan between the 38th parallel, which separates the DPRK from South Korea, and the Soya Strait to the north.

Special mention must be made of straits. The SDF is preparing to completely blockade three international straits at United States request. This has no parallel in peacetime and constitutes a sheer unlawful act when viewed from the standpoint of international law.

At the Honolulu Japan-U.S. working-level security consultations, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage stated that blockading the Straits of Soya, Tsugaru and Korea [Tsushima] was one of the measures that would insure the defense of 1,000-mile sealanes. He did not conceal the fact that the purpose of this blockade was to contain the Soviet Union.

The Defense Agency plan is not limited to defending the 1,000-mile sealanes. Japanese authorities are attempting to inform the people that responsibility for defending sealanes beyond 1,000 miles rests with the U.S. 7th Fleet. But the 1983 Defense Almanac spurns this notion and stresses that since the scope of force to be used within the limit of self-defense should vary according to the type of attack mounted against Japan at a certain time, it is not appropriate to strictly define in advance what the scope of force to be used will be. It says that the scope should not be such that action must invariably be taken within 1,000 nautical miles whereas there absolutely should be no action beyond 1,000 nautical miles.

The defense of sealanes is not defensive at all. According to the ideas of the Defense Agency, the sealane defense concept even presumes so-called "preemptive strikes" at enemy bases. As you see, it is an undisguised militarist scheme designed to extend the Japanese Navy's activities to the Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, and East China Sea. It directly involves the interests of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and China.

The preparations being made by the Japanese Navy for the defense of sealanes are aimed at a shift to a Pacific naval strategy; that is, having the SDF adopt an outright aggressive military doctrine.

IZVESTIYA HITS NAVAL EXERCISES OFF NORTH JAPAN

PM261003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Article "On A Topical Theme" by own correspondent K. Rashidov: "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Mutsu Bay at the northern tip of Honshu Island has recently become a veritable arena of combat action. More than 30 warships of the Japanese and U.S. Navies are plying its waters. Virtually the same numbers of aircraft and helicopters are making a deafening noise overhead. Prominent among the armada is the U.S. helicopter carrier [Avianosets] Okinawa.

Japanese journalists have visited the locality and described the joint Japanese-American exercises taking place in Mutsu Bay. They are officially called an "Extensive Mine Clearing Operation," but the main purpose of the actions of the forces massed there the newspaper ASAHI writes, is just the opposite -- a mining operation. The invited correspondents were told nothing about this, the paper remarks, and they were not shown how it was proceeding.

But despite the secrecy, the primary aim of the "training session" has not escaped the notice of people living in adjacent areas. Local organizations of the Socialist and Communist Parties, the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, and a number of antiwar and other public organizations lodged a sharp protest demanding the immediate cessation of the military exercises. Their purpose, the document stresses, is a joint rehearsal by U.S. and Japanese Naval and Air Forces of an operation to block the nearby Tsugaru (Sangarskiy) Strait.

The U.S. military, in conjunction with the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, has begun to earnestly implement one of the elements of the strategic plan for the "protection of sea routes." This provocative adventure directed against the Soviet Union and other countries in the region envisages blockading international straits among other things. In addition to the above-mentioned Tsugaru Strait -- the quickest route from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific Ocean -- they include La Perouse Strait, linking the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk, the Kunashirskiy Strait which allows access into the Pacific Ocean from the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Korea Strait which links the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea. U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman plainly stated that the main task of the "strait blockading" operation is, to prevent Soviet ships from entering the Pacific Ocean" in an "emergency," [quote marks as published], by bottling them up in the Sea of Japan. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has spoken in a similar vein.

The progressive Japanese public is becoming increasingly alarmed about the militarist itch, the fueling of the atmosphere of hysteria, and the overtly revanchist preparations. Through opposition party deputies, voters in Aomori, Niyaga, and other prefectures have urged Japanese parliamentarians to demand the cancellation of joint Japanese-American exercises in territories adjoining those prefectures. War games of this kind are not only a direct threat to the safety of the population in those areas, they are causing storm clouds to gather all over Japan, fraught with disastrous consequences for world peace, the authors of the appeal believe.

ROK CHRISTIANS OPPOSE PRESIDENT'S JAPAN VISIT

SK260530 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] South Korean Christian youth organizations yesterday demanded the cancellation of dictator Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan. In a statement published in Seoul, they stressed that his visit is aimed at accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The United States, which is hastening preparations for war in Asia and the Pacific region, maneuvered to bring the visit about.

DPRK CHARGE ATTENDS MOSCOW SOLIDARITY RALLY

PM261115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expression of Solidarity"]

[Text] The participants at a 24 July rally held at the No 2 Ferroconcrete Structures Combine in Moscow expressed support for the DPRK's important initiatives aimed at easing tension on the Korean peninsula and strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world. It was held within the framework of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis.

Yi Tu-yi, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society participated in the rally.

NURIYEV, MONGOLIA'S RAGCHAA DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

PM251025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] On 20 July Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Ragchaa, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. They had a discussion on matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR Bat-Ochiryn Gotob was present at the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES ON HOLIDAY 26 JULY

LD261536 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, has arrived in the Soviet Union for a holiday today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET MINE CLEARING IN DRA

PM161153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "Sappers Go in Front"

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan -- "I will thoroughly clear mines from this long-suffering world..."

These are the words of a song which was created not in Afghanistan but in Sevastopol -- by the "Volna" variety ensemble at the Fleet Officers' House. But when the Black Sea sailors brought it to us, on Afghan soil, the sappers -- and not only they -- took up the song and sang along with the fleet's amateur artistes at all concerts.

The history of the song about Soviet internationalist sappers is revealing. The "Volna" ensemble once visited Algeria. The Algerians remembered our servicemen with profound gratitude, who, at risk to their own lives, helped them clear the land of minefields left by the colonialists. Years have passed since then, but the grateful memory of those who responded to the call for help does not fade. It was there, in Algeria, that the first verses of the future song took shape. And it so happened that the first to hear it were servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA. And they could rightfully say: "This song is about us, as well," particularly after it acquired one more couplet about the courage and nobility of the sappers who are liberating the Afghan people "from death hidden by the dushmans in the bountiful earth."

It was Senior Lieutenant N. Tyurin, deputy commander of an engineer-sapper company for political affairs, who suggested that the amateur artistes include that couplet in the song. "He is both a good educator and a splendid sapper" -- this was how the chief of the unit's engineer service described him in conversation with me.

The tale told by the very young officer has stuck in my memory. He shared his fresh impressions upon returning from clearing mines from a road.

"Dushmans opened fire from somewhere up above. Some soldiers managed to take shelter in a drainage ditch. The firing caught others on the road. There they lay low. They could neither raise their head nor move from the spot. We thank the motorized riflemen who helped us out..."

Senior Lt Tyurin fell silent, once again reliving that day full of drama, and then continued:

"Ours is a special category of troops. Although we constantly have a submachinegun over our shoulder, it is not our chief weapon. The mine detector and probing rod are what we fight with. Sappers always go first. This is our work, and there is plenty of work."

Yes, the enemies of People's Afghanistan make extensive use of mines. I can still see in my mind's eye a Toyota torn apart by an explosion. The family which was traveling in it no longer exists. Adults and children died...

The Sapper's probing rod frequently locates plastic Italian "Easter cakes," metal British "pancakes..." What lethal trash brought in from both hemispheres, is removed by our servicemen from the Afghan soil! Every mine rendered safe means a tractor, a vehicle, or at least a human life saved. And the sappers have cleared thousands of mines.

Panjsher. I visited this green valley soon after the expulsion of Ahmad Shah Mas'ud's, gangs. Several hundred party and youth activities from Kabul -- workers, engineers, employees, students, schoolchildren -- were working in Panjsher at the time. They were helping the peasants tend to crops, putting irrigation systems in order, installing diesel electric power plants delivered from the capital, digging posts, putting up wires... The inhabitants of the valley, who had never known electricity, were living in expectation of electric light.

But the enemy left a sinister reminder of himself: Mines on all roads.

Zayir Mulafak, Kabul PDPA City Committee representative, who met our helicopter at Anava, agitatedly reported: "Abdul Ra'uf has just been blown up by a mine. He's quite a young guy, and now he has lost his legs. Hamid, a high school boy, was working alongside him. He's been taken to a hospital as well..."

It was clear that the valley could not be called liberated until the TNT stuffed into the ground has been removed. The sappers tackle this dangerous work.

You look at the Soviet and Afghan sappers -- tired, blackened beneath the burning rays of the sun, covered in dust, never parted from their mine detectors, probing rods, and dogs -- and the words of that song once again spring to mind.

In Anava I met Staff Officer Lieutenant Colonel A. Suykov. Anatoliy Fedorovich was serving in a garrison far from there. He had come to Panjsher in charge of traffic security for the road which passes through the gorge. This road -- particularly the section from the entrance to the gorge to almost as far as Anava itself -- is so narrow that vehicles traveling in oposite directions are unable to pass. The traffic control service acted efficiently: Two-way traffic was banned. But it was clear that the enemy needed only a few mines to create a "jam" in the mountain ravine. Yet the road was an essential lifeline: National economic freight, food above all, flowed along it into Panjsher -- the Panjsher which has been worn down by Ahmad Shah's "rule."

Both by day and night Lt Col Suykov received reports on the situation on the road. Senior Lieutenant B. Yuldashev reported most frequently. At night he quietly pronounced sentences, endeavoring not to waken the other. The words that reached me were: "Sappers...mines..." The name Novoselov was heard several times.

I knew who they were talking about: Senior Lieutenant V. Novoselov, commander of a sapper platoon. He easily deserves a recommendation: There has not been a single explosion in the sector assigned to the platoon. All mines have been rendered harmless in time. ...The river rose during the night, so much so that it flooded a depressed portion of the road. The wheels of an armored carrier were almost totally hidden beneath the water. A section approximately 15 meters wide was flooded: a convenient place to lay mines... The sappers took off their clothing. Senior Lt Novoselov was first to stride into the turbulent icy water of the mountain river. The commander was followed by his subordinates. They began probing centimeter by centimeter.

In the platoon I heard about the sapper's main features -- strong nerves and patience. Patience usually runs out when he does not come across any mines. It begins to appear that there are none at all. It is worthwhile making sure of that, and...

But he has to keep a firm grip on his nerves when there are many mines, when the minefield is old and haphazard and there are mines of different designs. Our sappers and Afghan sappers encounter such fields in Panjsher. The ability to maintain concentration and keep cool for long periods is, as it were, the qualification for being a sapper.

Sergeant S. Rochiy was in front with Private First Class Yu. Chashkin was just behind. Airborne troops were following them at a distance. "I was following Chashkin, about 10 paces behind, Senior Lieutenant B. Chelpanov, deputy commander of a paratroop company, related. "We were advancing slowly: Mines were holding us up. It is not easy to proceed like that -- half a step at a time. But we have learned from experience that sappers must not be hurried. I don't think that Sgt Rochiy made a mistake. You see, it was impossible not to make a mistake in that situation. There was a sudden, stunning explosion. But at that instant PFC Chashkin was the epitome of calmness. He carefully brought his injured comrades to us -- and once again set to work..."

A group of sappers was setting out on a mission. Senior Lieutenant S. Smazhnyy, who was in charge, called on Major A. Miskovets. He took a sheet of paper from his breast pocket, above which there was the ribbon of the Order of the Red Star, and handed it to the secretary of the party organization. I read the first lines and realized that it was an application for admission to the CPSU.

...Vehicles, caravans, and people travel the roads. And in front of them go the sappers, leaving notices familiar to us from years at the front: "Checked. No mines!"

PRAVDA PROFILES SOLDIER SEVERELY INJURED IN DRA

PM260910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by PRAVDA special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel P. Studenikin under the rubric "Afghan Diary": "They Dream of Salang"]

[Text] I got to know Guard Lieutenant Leonid Khabarov, commander of a platoon of reconnaissance assault troops, 12 years ago: We made parachute jumps together in the mountains and later marched hundereds of kilometers in the desert.

He became a battalion commander, completing the "Vystrel" higher officer courses. He was posted to distant parts. Approximately 18 months later came news: Captain L. Khabarov had been seriously wounded while carrying out his international duty in Afghanistan and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. He spent 2 years in military hospitals undergoing 10 very difficult operations...

There were many people in the TSITO (the Priorov Order of the Labor Red Banner Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics) ward that day: Professor V.N. Guriyev had completed the sixth or seventh -- very difficult -- operation 3 days earlier and it was clear that the arm had been saved. The doctors were allowing friends and combat comrades to visit him as a "morale-booster."

He had been traveling with the battalion to the Salang Pass to guard a 100-km section of the road which even then was known as the "road of life." Everything necessary for a normal life -- from firewood and food to mobile power stations -- for the inhabitants of Afghanistan's many regions was shipped by truck along this road. That is why one of the main gambles of the counterrevolution and its U.S. and other patrons was to paralyze traffic movements and cut off population centers from the supply bases. The enemies of the Afghan people blew up bridges, blocked remote ravines, set up heavy machineguns in caves...

Nonetheless, it is strange when rather young guys and not old and gray Great Patriotic War veterans reminisce about the "fires of battle."

Anatoliy Nikitonov...(two excellent lathe operators -- the Nikitonov twins, Anatoliy and Vladimir -- were seen off into the Army at the Tushinskiy Machine Building Plant. Only Anatoliy returned to his old shop. Vladimir died in Salang repulsing a bandit attack). Yuriy Zobnin, former warrant officer and Komsomol secretary (it was he who saved battalion Commander L. Khabarov, returning the attacking dushmans' fire and carrying him seriously wounded, from the battlefield), Stas Zolotov, machine gunner...

How is it possible to describe their first battle? If each of them believed in their heart of hearts that the battle would not happen?

They reached the appointed region, pitched their tents, insulating them with blocks of snow, and posted sentries to the north and south. Battalion headquarters were located in Salang. The following day battalion Commander L. Khabarov was phoned by Yerukhimov from the highways section (the road was serviced by Soviet workers and specialists), who reported that a large gang was moving toward the pass. The defending forces -- an Afghan People's Army tank platoon -- were requesting aid. The battalion commander sent some machine gunners.

The arrived in good time, but all was quiet. They had brought their lunch. The guys headed for the kitchen and suddenly...heavy machineguns and rocket launchers opend fire from the mountains. The dushmans were on the attack... The attack was replused. It left its mark with the first combat casualties -- Volodya Nikitonov was killed and Privates Mamedov and Segudov wounded.

The dushmans were trying to put the road out of action on a wide front. Many posts had already repelled their attacks. In certain hamlets starvation was setting in, thus making it urgently necessary to restore traffic on the road.

"In Spassangke, a small hamlet, there was a precipice on the left, and on the right huts clung to the ground like swallows' nests," Khabarov recounted. "I could see the leading truck was ablaze and Captain A. Fedulin was returning fire with his submachinegun. The road was blocked to the front and rear. We had to get them out under fire. We covered the food trucks using our combat vehicles and got them out from under the bombardment..."

And he can still see a boy from Khenjan, where the food was delivered despite everything. There was snow but he was barefoot, his feet covered in spots. ("You ought to soak them in hot water and cover them with plenty of smetana.."). He was only wearing a thin shirt. There was mistrust in his eyes, but also hope and supplication for help. His father, mother, and elder brothers had had their throats cut by the dushmans. ("Oh, you little mite! What are we going to do with you? Let the battalion adopt you? We can't...") A sweater -- on the large side, of course -- warmed the little boy. He gave him a loaf of bread and a jar of stew... Time for the convoy to move on but the battalion commander was still lingering. In the end he stuck his tank helmet on the kid's head...

We were supposed to meet with L. Khabarov in Salang, but were unable to. I heard the story about the Khenjan boy from L. Khabarov's former subordinates -- Yerbol Aybetov and Marat Tyshtybayev. Our convey was also carrying food for the inhabitants of the DRA's inaccessible border region at that time. When children ran out to meet the convoy on the road I used to think I had found "Khenjan Boys" among them looking for their Khabarovs among us.

By then the captain had handed the protection of the Salang Pass to another subunit. He received the order to go to another region with an Afghan Prople's Army battalion and defend the hamlets there. Gangs were particularly active in that region.

Khabarov's subunit and the Afghan Army battalion were subjected to enemy ambushes along almost the entire route. Slowly but surely the servicemen reached the mountains. The trucks had to be left behind as they pushed forward along narrow paths. The subunits moved into a narrow, wild ravine. They moved carefully: An Afghan scouting party and group of our soldiers assigned to it were ahead. The ambush was hidden in foxholes (you can pass 2 meters away without seeing anything). The machineguns suddenly hit the scouting party at almost point-blank range. Bandits immediately jumped down on them from above -- they evidently wanted to take them alive. Capt L. Khabarov (he was closest to the scouting party) rushed with a group of soldiers to lend a hand. The attack was repulsed but they had come under flat trajectory machinegun fire. An explosive bullet had shattered Khabarov's humerus and a second hit the same arm below the elbow. He was still conscious, dragged a wounded Afghan soldier away, and only lost consciousness in the helicopter...

In the district military hospital he was told about the first miracle worked by the Kabul surgeons -- they had preserved and sewn up the skin of his arm which was hanging "by a thread" in bits (the explosive bullet had torn away 4 cm of bone from the right shoulder and biceps and many of the nerves and blood vessels had been destroyed). The Tashkent doctors cured his grave general condition, while the battle against acute developing osteomyelitis was continued by the Burdenko Military Hospital surgeons, and the orthopedic cure was conducted at TSITO.

... Evening shadows slipped into the ward. Time to leave, but L. Khabarov would still not let us go: "Yura, Tolya, keep Ivan's spirits up. He's down for some reason..." Then he said to me: "Go see my commissar, tell him I'm against him transferring to a correspondence course..." Even when we -- his friends -- had lost all hope that it would be possible to save the arm following an unsuccessful operation, he would cheer us up: "It'll be okay. Don't worry..."

Khabarov passed his entrance exams to the academy between two major operations. And when he learned of the enrollment order he suddenly discovered that the nights were not so long after all and it was as if the pain had eased. Stubbornly he kept himself very busy. ("I couldn't be content with average marks for my studies, people might say it's sympathy for the invalid.") And he set for himself what seemed like an impossible target: not only preserving the arm but making it work.

For 12 months the arm was in a "trap" (an apparatus for making bones knit), the nerves were broken and not a single muscle was working. The bones knitted together and the surgeons sewed up the nerves, but they warned: "Everything depends on you now. Work at it..." And he did: massage, gymnastics...

Several hours every day. It took about a year for the arm to "come alive" -- learning to lift it 5-10 cm -- after 18 months the fingers started moving, and several more months of exhausting work were needed to grasp a pencil, or rather, put one into his hand, and make ordinary strokes.

There was still service in a new and not so easy post -- regimental commander -- between operations and studies at the academy. I once visited that regiment. That day Major L. Khabarov was flying off to a military hospital in Moscow. Following an inspection parade at which his guards again distinguished themselves -- they marched past best of all and were commended by the command -- and when we were leaving for home, a junior sergeant caught up with us:

"Comrade Guards Major, the personnel request that you return... " I had never seen such a sight: On the junior sergeant's command the regiment precisely and smartly (like on parade) lined up in subunits around their commander, and a clear voice sounded -- no -- rang out over the parade ground: "Comrade commander, accept our soldierly thanks for having the rigor of a commander and the goodness of a father..."

... Recently I and my daughter accompanied L. Khabarov -- now a lieutenant colonel -- to his new post. He picked up a pen, put it in his right hand, and wrote on a simple piece of notebook paper: "To little Irina. I'm back in the ranks to make sure you grow up happy. 27 June 1984. L. Khabarov."

For us this is a treasured autograph.

OFFICER DESCRIBES SERVICE IN DRA IN YOUTH PAPER

PM151815 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Place of Service Afghanistan:" "You Are So Reliable"-- report is carried as part of full-page "dialogue" feature]

[Text] "How did you come to serve in Afghanistan?" "What was your most memorable day in the DRA?" "What, in your view, distinguishes today's young people from those of the forties?" "What do you think should be done to improve military-patriotic education?" Those were just some of the questions put to Senior Lieutenant Sergey Popov, secretary of a unit Komsomol committee and holder of the Order of the Red Star, at a question and answer session held by "Dialogue."

[Popov] What is my strongest memory of my 2 years' service in the limited contingent of Soviet troops? I remember my comrades in arms, our wonderful fellows, simple and courageous, worthy successors of the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. Our servicemen -- Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Uzbeks, Turkmens, and Georgians -- are honorably fulfilling their international duty. The boys are setting examples of heroism.

I will cite just one example. Shovkat Saidov from Kazakhstan, a scout and sportsman, served in our company. Risking his own life, he protected the commander from a bandit machinegun with his own body. He received 12 bullet wounds. Doctors saved Shovkat's life. He was offered the choice of various workplaces following his hospital stay. But Shovkat decided to return to the Army, to his own unit. And USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov supported his decision. Shovkat returned to the unit and honorably served out his time. It was gratifying to see him when he left for home: He had the medals "For Valor" and "for combat services," two Orders of the Red Star, and an Afghan medal.

I saw villages razed to the ground by dushmans, burned-down schools, orphaned children. We helped the peasants and shared our bread. The Komsomol members of one tank unit together with members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan built a school in a village. The Afghans created a commune there, but they had no plow. The soldiers in a repair regiment made a harrow and a wooden plow and helped plow the fields.

What should be the focus of attention in educating young men? From my own experience I would say it is necessary to strengthen their physical training, temper their will, and inculcate endurance and self-discipline. I considered myself quite well trained, being a master in boxing, yet it was difficult for me at first.

Let us recall that Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol organization secretaries: "Lenin's behest to 'really study military matters!' must be the pivot around which all the work of the Army Komsomol is built." [Popov ends]

When Sergey left the platform another note was handed to the presidium. It said: "Thank you, our fine lads, for being so reliable."

We pass on these words to all who are courageously and honorably fulfilling their international duty.

INDIA'S GANDHI CITED ON 'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE'

LD270901 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 27 TASS -- The Western powers are hatching plans for dismembering and weakening India, said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at a meeting here. She said that certain (?external) forces are trying to put pressure on India in order to impose their will on it. At first they tried to prevent India from becoming independent, she said, but when they failed to do so they are now trying to interfere with its progress. These forces, the Indian prime minister said, are not interested in India keeping its independence and following the course it has chosen. One of the reasons why they are putting pressure on India is its peaceable policy of non-alignment.

The prime minister pointed out that the government she leads is fiercely attacked from abroad. At the same time, she went on, active efforts are being made from outside to provoke disturbances and to fan up separatist sentiments in the border states. India is faced with a serious threat to its security. This is shown by the recent events in Assam, Punjab, Jamu, and Kashmir as well as in the north eastern regions of the country. Unless we stand up to this pressure, India's hard-won freedom will become meaningless, she said.

U.S. 'CONNIVANCE' WITH INDIAN SEPARATISTS' NOTED

LD262137 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

Ringleaders of the Punjab terrorists who had found shelter in the USA timed their next anti-Indian action for the opening of the Los Angeles Olympics. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that they officially announced that a congress of the "world Sikh organisation" which, as is known, is closely linked with the U.S. and Western special services, opens in a few days' time in the New York hall "Madison Square Garden." The organisers of that provocative gathering intend to stage a public "trial" of India for the actions that its government has taken against the terroristic gangs in Punjab. About 5,000 "delegates" representing separatists who found asylum in the USA, Canada, Britain, FRG, and other Western countries will take part in the gathering.

The connivance of official Washington with the provocative activity of extremist emigrant groups is assessed in India as an unfriendly act. Moreover, the participation in the gathering of many terrorists who committed bloody crimes in India exposes the lies of the Reagan administration that it proclaimed "the struggle against international terrorism". The U.S. authorities who deny entrance visas to prominent public figures -- peace champions -- widely open the door to criminals.

INDIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM261121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Dimov report: "Getting To Know One Another Better"]

[Text] Tashkent -- A delegation of Indian Muslims headed by Syed Asarul Haq, president of the Committee of National Unity and Parliament member, visited the USSR from 14 through 21 July.

The guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Baku, and spent 3 days in Uzbekistan, where they visited Samarkand and Tashkent. During their visit they saw city sights, acquainted themselves with the population's spiritual life, had meetings with the public, and were received by Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Baku and the Uzbek Council of Ministers in Tashkent.

S.A. Haq,delegation head, gave his impressions of the trip to your correspondent.

"One aim of our trip," he said, "was to familiarize ourselves with the lives of the USSR's Muslim believers. I must frankly say that the right of believers in the USSR and the respect for their feelings and values are guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution. We once again saw for ourselves that imperialist propaganda's claims about the oppression of the Muslim faithful in the USSR are simply absurd.

"On the eve of our departure for the USSR," the Indian delegation head said, "we received a warm letter from India's prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who approved of our decision to make this visit and expressed the hope that it would help to further develop mutual understanding between the Indian and Soviet peoples.

"We must form an even broader front in the world arena to change the development of world events in favor of mutual understanding and detente, against the forces of aggression and neocolonialism, and for peace throughout the world. This is the aim of the Soviet state's foreign policy, as we once again saw for ourselves during our tour of the USSR."

MATVEYEV ON SHULTZ 'INCITEMENT' IN S.E. ASIA

PM261619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "The 'Diplomacy' of Incitement"]

[Text] The failure of U.S. armed intervention in Indochina in the 1960's and early 1970's haunts Reagan and his entourage. Were it within the bounds of political possibility, Washington would be having another go at what Johnson and Nixon failed to achieve. The machinery of aggression is at the ready. But unlike the situation in the United States in the mid-sixties, today the masses of the population as well as influential groupings in the bourgeoisie, remembering the "experience" of those years, are unequivocally voicing their opposition to a new adventure in Southeast Asia.

The "hothead" tactics on the other side of the Atlantic have changed somewhat. While not completely abandoning their plans to use military force and seeking to widen the network of bridgeheads and bases on foreign territory, the U.S. political leaders would like to use governments with which they are linked in one way or another as an assault instrument, and they are pinning special hopes on Japanese militarist circles.

In the PRC recently, President Reagan, as is known, was rather candid -- and cynical -- about his plans to knock together a kind of NATO branch in the Far East, directed against our country, the SRV, and the nonaligned countries whose determination to uphold their political and economic sovereignty irks Washington, which regards the rest of the world as its ranch.

It was with his chief's plans in mind that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz left on his recent tour of Southeast Asian countries. The tour was coordinated with Tokyo. The heads of the U.S. and Japanese diplomatic departments appeared at the Jakarta conference of ASEAN grouping foreign ministers, after which Shultz left for Australia and New Zealand to attend the sessions of the ANZUS bloc's leading organs.

The U.S. visitor performed his task assiduously. Whether all his effort would have the desired result was another matter. Petty incitement is a thankless task, but the head of the U.S. diplomatic department engaged in what you might call multifaceted incitement during his tour. The chosen targets of his unsavory efforts were all the countries he visited -- even New Zealand. It was there that he displayed a total lack of humor (not to mention more serious things) and tried to launch a psychological attack on his interlocutors with arguments about the "Soviet threat" to New Zealand.

The government that has come to power in New Zealand, representing the Labor Party, has promised the electorate to stop U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at the country's ports. Washington is dismayed: If New Zealand sticks to its guns it could cause a chain reaction. The other U.S. bloc partners will take the same steps! New Zealand is being threatened with U.S. "countermeasures."

What of the other capitals "graced" by Shultz? What came of his efforts to incite the people there? NEW YORK TIMES correspondent B. Gwertzman, who accompanied the secretary of state, wrote in his newspaper: "Shultz was obviously irritated by the criticism of U.S. policy toward China. In Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore the heads of government reminded him that a strong China receiving U.S. assistance could only cause them future unpleasantness if Beijing decided to extend its power south."

According to the same correspondent, questions of "supplies of U.S. arms to China and of close mutual relations between Washington and Beijing" were at the center of attention throughout the secretary of state's trip.

The eminent Indonesian publicist (Arifin Bey) made a revealing statement in the Jakarta paper KOMPAS about Shultz' endeavors. With reference to the secretary of state's efforts to recruit Indonesia into the anti-Soviet front, (A. Bey) wrote: "We have our own viewpoint...The USSR is only responding to the actions of the United States, whose bases are a danger both to the states on whose territory they are located and to their neighbors."

Myths remain myths, no matter how hard Washington tries to embellish them, but the realities will not disappear no matter how hard you try to sweep them under the carpet and describe them as illusory. In his expatiation on the "Soviet threat" to Southeast Asia, the State Department head not only used the hackneyed myths -- this was just the prelude to greater things: demands on the governments to obediently operate within the orbit of U.S. "global strategy."

But the same visitor lost his tongue whenever his interlocutors started talking about what is most painful for their countries -- the very grave consequences for their economies regarding the prohibitive trade tariffs imposed by the United States and other Western countries, the high U.S. bank interest rates, and so on, which are having a damaging effect on the developing countries' vital interests.

The communique adopted at the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers conference sharply criticizes the foreign economic policy of the United States and its allies.

Recent speeches by U.S. officials have indicated heightened interest in Southeast Asia. Shultz mentioned that U.S. capital investments in the region's countries had now reached $8 billion and U.S. trade with them was worth $23 billion. Frankly speaking, this means only one thing: Washington has decided to step up imperialist expansion in the region. Within the framework of this strategy, efforts are being made to form a "Pacific Pact," discussed at the ANZUS bloc conference in Wellington. Southeast Asian countries are being lured by the prospect of "privileges" in the economic sphere from the ANZUS bloc powers. The idea is not to single out the military aspect of the projected grouping for the time being.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has started to speed up the supply of cruise missiles to U.S. Naval Forces in the Pacific and Far East. Regading this weapon, THE WASHINGTON POST recently wrote: "Now the U.S. Armed Forces will have greater opportunities for penetrating other countries." Indeed, U.S. warships are calling at ports in Japan, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. The wider and more intrusive their activities become and the more the public protests against the U.S. militarist programs, the more importunate Washington's propaganda blether becomes about the "threat" to Southeast Asia allegedly emanating from our country and the SRV.

During the ASEAN countries' Jakarta conference, Shultz was joined in an anti-Soviet duet by Japanese Foreign Minister Abe. Both figures spared no effort to create an anti-Vietnamese spirit at the conference. Conflicts and friction -- this is evidently what Washington and Tokyo would like to have. This was the idea behind Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's recent appeal in London echoing Reagan's aforementioned mottos about "creating a united tripartite front including the United States, Western Europe, and Japan to oppose the Soviet Union."

Washington and Tokyo's chorus cannot drown out the deepening contradictions between them in the foreign economic sphere. Japanese investments in Southeast Asia are 50 percent greater than U.S. investments. And it is under the conditions of a struggle for "spheres of influence" that the powers competing for hegemony in that region want to find a common language based on hostility to the USSR and the SRV to try to play the same card to penetrate the region's countries. Hence the State Department head's incitement of the governments during his tour to measures allegedly dictated by an "outside threat." The visitor from across the ocean considered it perfectly "normal" to give his "advice" to the British authorities of Hong Kong as if forgetting that the days of colonialism have passed in that corner of Southeast Asia as well.

The trip cannot be called positive diplomacy. To try to set countries against one another, to hatch plans for the militarization of entire regions whose peoples have cast off the yoke of colonialism and desire to travel along the path of strengthening their independence, is a futile exercise that contains the poisonous seeds of tension. No country, the United States included, can benefit from this if by their interests are meant a country's real national interests, and not the desires of imperialist predators.

U.S. TO CONTINUE PRESSURE CAMPAIGN IN NEW ZEALAND

LD270210 Moscow TASS in English 0015 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- According to reports from Wellington, David Lange, the leader of the New Zealand Labour Party, who was elected prime minister in the recent parliamentary elections, has sharply criticized a statement by U.S. President Reagan, from which it followed that his administration would do everything to make the New Zealand Government to scrap, "proceeding from New Zealand's own interests", the election pledge to bar American nuclear armed warships from New Zealand ports. Reports from Wellington show that Washington's persistent attempts to dictate a foreign policy line to the new Cabinet of New Zealand are met with open irritation there.

Prime Minister David Lange advised President Reagan to draw to a greater extent on facts in his foreign policy statements.

Officials in Washington have refused so far to comment on David Lange's speech. They stress, however, that the stand of the U.S. Administration remains unchanged; that is, the same as it was formulated in Reagan's statement. This cannot fail to testify to the fact that the campaign of gross pressure on the New Zealand Government will continue with unremitting force.

NEW SINGAPORE AMBASSADOR RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM270853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 24 July M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Singapore Ambassador to the USSR Kemal Siddique in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

JABLONSKI, SIWICKI WRITE ON POLISH ANNIVERSARY

Jablonski in IZVESTIYA

PM261423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by P. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council: "Following the Road of Rebirth"]

[Text] Warsaw -- 22 July 1944. That date has gone down in Polish history as a symbol, as a milestone in the great revolutionary breakthrough that radically altered the country's destiny and was the logical result of a prolonged and complex historical process. The July manifesto marked an important stage in the struggle to restore Polish statehood and for our people's full national and social liberation. At that time only a tiny portion of Polish territory was free. Months of hard, bloody fighting separated us from the final defeat of Hitler's Reich, from Victory Day.

The publication of a manifesto of truly historic importance was the first public statement by the Polish Committee of National Liberation created by the Home National Council. From that moment on, the people's councils subordinated themselves to the Polish National Liberation Committee and the committee's fully empowered representatives became the sole legitimate administrative organs on the territory liberated by the Soviet and Polish Armies.

That meant that the political forces represented in the Home National Council and united around the Polish Workers Party (PPR) were assuming full responsibility for the people's destiny. The working class, relying on its alliance with the peasantry and the union of all democratic forces, assumed the role of builder of the renascent state and people's power. It was an event of tremendous importance. Fundamental political changes had to be made in the Polish state. Its class nature and role in the world arena had to change. The borders of the Polish state on the European map also changed.

In the period between the wars the Polish bourgeoisie had cultivated the so-called "theory of the two enemies" threatening Poland's independence. Of these, the more dangerous was the very country that was the first to proclaim the Polish people's right to self-determination and freedom, the country that was to become its true ally: the Soviet Union.

The September 1939 catastrophe taught nothing to those in power. The bourgeoisie continued to cling to the "two enemies theory." An emigre government was created just as it was with Germany." True, later, under the influence of circumstances, more sober emigre bourgeois politicians headed by General V. Sikorski did take steps toward normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. But this situation did not last long. The opponents of normalization got their way in the end. They sought to restore the country to its prewar state unchanged and to restore their power in it.

The left-wing forces in the Polish workers movement resolutely opposed these plans. The Communists, rallied in the ranks of the PPR, put forward a program of struggle for independence and a new sociopolitical system after the country's liberation. According to the PPR concept, a restored Poland was a truly independent, sovereign country, nationally homogeneous, and including historical Polish lands in the west and north and implementing the principle of social justice. These ideas enabled the Communists to unite the left-wing forces of the socialist and peasant parties and the radical intelligentsia around them and to head the people's truly national liberation movement. With the arrival on Polish soil of the Soviet Army, and the Polish People's Army which fought alongside it, this movement was able to embark on the implementation of the program for creating the state of the working people.

But the former ruling classes did not abandon their aims. They used every available means to resist the new authorities' plans, sabotaged the nationalization of industry and the implementation of the agrarian reform that transferred the landowners' land to the peasants, created armed gangs, and organized surreptitious murders. The working class' firm support for the democratic power and the PPR's close collaboration with the resurrected Polish Socialist Party (PPS) made it possible to cope with the situation. This was also facilitated by the Peasant Party, which united left-wing peasant forces and the Democratic Party, and represented progressive circles of the intelligentsia.

Born in July 1944, People's Poland began life in the flames of the continuing war. Its first task was the maximum mobilization of forces to liberate the entire country for the sake of victory. On its free territory it had to embark on the restoration of destroyed cities and villages and prepare the ground for historic social transformations.

The war caused the country enormous damage; the capital and many big cities such as Wroclaw, Sczecin, and Gdansk as well as hundreds of small cities and villages lay in ruins. Some 6 million Polish citizens had died. Nonetheless, thanks to the enthusiasm and selflessness of the working class and all-around Soviet aid, the country's restoration proceeded rapidly. The ranks of the fighters for Poland's socialist future rallied themselves. The unification of the PPR and PPS in December 1948 into the PZPR was an event of tremendous importance. The split that had existed for many decades was finally overcome: This enabled the vanguard of the working class to fully implement its leading role in a state building socialism. It is to the party that People's Poland is indebted for unprecedented achievements.

The dimensions of the economic transformations are eloquently borne out of the following figures: We extract almost 5 times more coal, produce 15 times more steel, and generate 30 times more electricity than in 1938. New industries have been created: copper, sulfur mining, shipbuilding, electronics, and many others. And although there have been no fundamental structural changes in the countryside, the intensification of agricultural production has been achieved. Compared with the prewar period, the average yield of the main grain crops, potatoes, and sugar beets has doubled.

A real revolution has been accomplished in education and culture. In the very first years of the people's power, illiteracy was abolished and a new intelligentsia arose, mainly of worker and peasant origin.

In a historically brief period we overcame economic backwardness, laid the foundations of Poland's industrial development, and achieved important social gains: universal education, the masses' access to culture, and the unprecedented development of the health service. This became possible thanks to the revolutionary transformations and fraternal cooperation with the other socialist countries, primarily the USSR. In strengthening our alliance with the fraternal socialist states, we have created both the guarantees of Poland's independence and security, the inviolability and integrity of its borders, and the conditions for its further peaceful development.

Yes, tremendous progress has been achieved. However, we have not avoided errors and blunders. The declaration of the recent PZPR National Conference says: "A single socioeconomic base of socialism has still not been completely formed, and class differences do exist. The inadequate level of labor productivity and the inefficient use of raw material, energy, and fixed capital are having an adverse effect on living conditions. Socialist development is still being impeded by the consequences of the former backwardness that left traces in the consciousness of a number of people, as well as by the influence of ideology alien to us.

"Our class enemies are attempting to destroy our system. The contradictions that arouse in the process of our profound transformations piled up and developed into dangerous conflicts and crises.

Their common feature was the weakening of the party's link with the working people and the decline of the workers' trust. This was caused by deviation from the principles of socialism, by the violation of the laws of socioeconomic development, the Leninist norms of party life and principles of people's power, and by the slackening of class vigilance.

"The enemies of socialism wanted to use all this for their own ends."

The imperialist forces, primarily the U.S. Government, sought to sow economic devastation and to kindle fratricidal conflict. We had to temporarily introduce martial law to bar the path of a counterrevolutionary coup. We withstood the difficult trial thanks to the mobilization of the conscious forces of society and the aid of our friends, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Time is working for the people's power and a socialist Poland. It is confidently emerging from the crisis period. The PZPR, its Marxist-Leninist basis, and its leading role are all strengthening. The importance of the working class, the leading force in building socialism, is growing. We have achieved considerable progress in consolidating the state and developing socialist democracy, as is borne out by the success of the recent elections to the people's councils. A recent Sejm session noted with satisfaction improvements in one of the main spheres of life: the economy. Both 1983 and the first 6 months of this year have been successful in this respect, the plan targets have been surpassed.

The ordeals of recent years have shown us once again where the source of our strength and successes lies and the reasons for our setbacks. Life teaches us that we must be steadily guided by the universal principles of socialism, that it is the class nature of our power that is the best guarantee against new errors. The guarantee of our successes is the close cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU and our indestructible ideological unity. It has been, is, and will be the basis for the development of relations between Poland and the USSR.

Fundamental importance is attached to the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR Through the Year 2000" signed 4 May 1984 by Comrades K.U. Chernenko and W. Jaruzelski. This program ensures the continuity of our cooperation and takes us to the brink of the 21st century.

We know that the might and cohesion of the community of socialist countries accord with the interests of each of the member countries, facilitate the solution of their domestic problems, and strengthen their positions in the world. Today, under conditions of the exacerbated international situation, the activation of the forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and the revival of West German revanchism, the further consolidation of the solidarity and cohesion of the family of socialist countries is a matter of prime importance for every Polish patriot aware of his duty to his motherland. We are always on the side of the forces of progress and socialism, and in indestructible alliance with the USSR and our entire community. That is the main lesson of the past 40 years.

Siwicki in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM261535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense: "Forty Years of People's Poland: On Firm Foundations"]

[Excerpts] It is difficult to find works to convey the joy and excitement that seized us, students and officers of the Central Polish School of Junior Command Staff in Ryazan, when on the evening of 21 July 1944, Moscow radio announced the liberation of the first stretch of our native Polish land.

Somewhat later we learned that on that very day, the Home National Council (the Polish people's underground parliament established back in the period of occupation) had issued two decrees: on the formation of the Policy Committee of National Liberation (PKWN), the provisional executive organ of power, and also on taking over command of the Polish Army in the USSR and merging it with the partisan People's Army into a single Polish Army. Thus, the people's government, which was emerging in our country and forced to create almost the entire state apparatus from scratch, had from the very beginning of its existence a ready-made and, in view of the war going on, an extremely important organ: its Armed Forces. Thanks to the all-around, disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union, this Army -- as the subsequent course of events confirmed -- was able to swell its ranks within a relatively short period and successfully carry out the tasks it had been entrusted with. These tasks were set forth in the first official document of the Polish People's Government, the July manifesto of 22 July 1944, and also in documents adopted earlier by the Polish left-wing forces with the Communists at their head.

The July manifesto urged a struggle for a free Poland "...which will be guaranteed firm peace and conditions for creative labor." From the first days of its existence, People's Poland has accomplished great achievements with the aim of rehabilitating the country and creating conditions for the release of the creative energy of the working class and the entire Polish people. We have proved that the achievements of socialism in Poland are beyond all question and doubt, and that, as Comrade W. Jaruzelski noted, we will defend, consolidate, and augment them. The July manifesto's appeals have lost none of their topicality throughout the 4 decades of the existence of Poland. At present, too, when the international situation has again deteriorated after a period of relative detente, its development confirms again and again that we cannot passively wait for mankind's hopes of peace and peaceful labor to come true. In the capitalist world today there are reactionary and aggressive forces actively at work. These forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member ofthe CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has emphasized, "are maintaining the seats of tension, provoking military conflicts, and promoting an incrasingly dangerous army race."

We are not alone in our actions aimed at averting the danger of war and accomplishing the demand for a struggle to ensure lasting peace and conditions for creative labor in Poland, as put forth back in the July manifesto. The fraternal alliance of the socialist states and its military organization, the Warsaw Pact, whose leading force is and will continue to be the mighty Soviet Army, are a major obstacle in the path of aggressive imperialist designs. The Polish-Soviet fraternity in arms, sealed with the blood shed together in the joint struggle against fascism, is a strong link in the unbreakable friendship that unites the servicemen of all the Pact's armies. Largely thanks to this fraternity, the Polish People's Army, judged by the highest criteria, is a modern, well equipped Army, ready to carry out the combat tasks it has been entrusted with within the framework of the socialist states' defense alliance, and to discharge its duty in protecting the motherland's borders.

More than 40 years of common struggle and joint labor have brought us close to our Soviet comrades in arms, not only in resolving problems of defense capability, but also on a purely human plane. All this has greatly contributed to the development of mutual understanding, trust, friendship, and comradeship. This is an invaluable asset not only for our two armies but also for the peoples of our socialist countries. The program directives of the July manifesto, expressed in the words "The friendship and cooperation initiated by the fraternity in arms of the Polish and Red Armies must be transformed into a firm alliance and neighborly cooperation after the war...", are being implemented.

Our people's situation has changed radically since the establishment of the Polish Committee of National Liberation. In 40 years, Poland has changed from a backward bourgeois state into a modern industrial-agrarian socialist country with a high standard of education and culture. Fundamental sociopolitical transformations have taken place in all spheres of our state's affairs. The working class has assumed its rightful place, and its living standard has improved immeasurably compared with the prewar period.

For 40 years Poles have been living under conditions of a free socialist society where constructive, beneficial changes are felt in all spheres, including the Armed Forces. Their equipment, military art, and the servicemen's political maturity have changed. The Polish serviceman himself has changed. But the ideological essence of his fraternity with the Soviet comrades in arms has not changed.

MILEWSKI INTERVIEWED ON POLAND'S STABILIZATION

LD251628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has given an interview to the weekly, PRAWO I ZYCIE. He emphasized that over the past 2 and 1/2 years a process of stabilization has been under way in Poland. This process plays a decisive role in the further development of the state and the whole society. Tangible successes have been reached in strengthening the state and socialist democracy. Organs of people's power have developed significantly; the role they play in the country's life has grown. This applies to the people's councils and also to the introduction of the new electoral system. Alongside this, Milewski noted that the temporary measures aimed at overcoming anarchy and halting the intrigues of internal and external enemies of socialist Poland will remain in force until the end of 1985. Their necessity is dictated by the antistate activities of the enemy that tries to inflame social tension.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

PM261036 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 July, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is visiting the republic.

During the friendly talk, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze informed the guest of the Georgian working people's achievements, told him about the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and discussed the unresolved problems. He noted that active work is under way to elaborate the basic guidelines for the republic's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

It was emphasized that people in the Georgian SSR should carefully study and practically apply much of the useful experience accumulated by fraternal Hungary. The traditional and centuries-old cultural and historical ties between the Georgian and Hungarian people have gained new meaning within the socialist community's framework. The mutually advantageous cooperation between Georgia and Hungary in various spheres, especially in improving the activity of the agro-industrial complex and the cooperation between agricultural production and processing industry, and in the spheres of light industry, science, and technology, is being actively and profoundly developed. Confidence was expressed that this fruitful cooperation will continue to develop and be enriched with new forms. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that he recalls with great pleasure his trips to Hungary and his encounters with the country and its people, with whom he maintains personal contacts.

Sandor Rajnai conveyed friendly greetings to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze from J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The ambassador noted that the purpose of his trip to Georgia is to help further expand cooperation between Hungary and Georgia and see the achievements of the republic's working people for himself.

Speaking about the present-day processes of Hungary's socialist development, he told of the promising innovations being introduced in the sphere of managing the country's national economy and the vast work being done to further improve the economic reform on the basis of socialist economic management.

Sandor Rajnai noted that the Hungarians' traditional interest in Georgia and the long-established friendship between the Hungarian and Georgian peoples are deepening and becoming richer today during the process of multifaceted business and creative contacts.

During the talk, stress was laid on the historic significance of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's meeting with J. Kadar for the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary and for ensuring peace and international security.

Taking part in the talk were P. Chkheidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and T. Gordeladze, Georgian SSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FRENCH PREMIER PRESENTS NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PM261311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "France: The New Government's Program"]

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul -- Prime Minister L. Fabius has presented the new French Government's program of activity to the National Assembly.

The modernization of the country's economy, he declared, will be the main direction of the cabinet's activity. The prime minister admitted that mass unemployment is the most acute social problem facing France. However, it followed from his speech that the measures being planned by the government will result in the further exacerbation of the unemployment situation. In particular, he reported the cabinet's intention to reduce taxes on enterprises and gradually eliminate control over the prices of industrial output.

L. Fabius promised that the new government will seek to avoid sharp disagreements between the majority and opposition over major social questions in France.

Touching briefly on international problems, L. Fabius emphasized the importance of preserving peace in the world. Speaking about the international economy, the head of the cabinet advocated restructuring the system of currency relations among capitalist states in order to end the supremacy of the dollar.

After the debate on the government's program, which lasted late into the night, L. Fabius raised the question of confidence in the cabinet. Only deputies of the Socialist Party, which has an absolute majority in the National Assembly (270), came out in support of the government.

The parliamentarians of the French Communist Party [PCF], which, as is known, adopted a decision not to participate in the new government, abstained from voting. Deputies of the right-wing opposition voted against.

Expounding on the PCF position during the debate, A. Lajoinie, chairman of the Communists in the National Assembly, emphasized that the prime minister had not given a satisfactory reply to the proposals advanced by the PCF. The program delineated by the government head attests to the fact that the cabinet will continue implementing the previous government's economic policy. In the PCF's assessment, such a policy will result in rising unemployment and a drop in real wages, and will not permit the stabilization of the country's economy.

The PCF deputies' decision to abstain from voting does not mean that the Communists have shifted to the opposition. It is designed to warn that the continuation of the "austerity" policy will lead to the defeat of the leftist forces' alliance. It is still not too late, A. Lajoinie declared, to change the situation that has come about.

He declared that the PCF will continue to promote the strengthening of the alliance of left forces. The Communists will support government projects that will help to fulfill the pledges adopted by the Leftist alliance. A. Lajoinie pointed out that a real opportunity exists today to implement the proposals advanced by French Communists, which provide, in particular, for measures aimed at developing industry, increasing capital investments in the economy, and introducing a fairer taxation system.

BEZYMENSKIY CONDEMNS FRG REVANCHIST TRENDS

PM271121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[L. Bezymenskiy article: "In the Shadow of American Missiles"]

[Text] The leading West German newspapers and statements from Bonn officials have recently been expressing feigned indignation over Soviet press articles on FRG policy: expressing indignation and indulging in conjectures about why the Soviet public is worried about militarist and revanchist manifestations in that country's policy and why that topic has suddenly "reappeared" in newspapers and diplomatic documents.

"Among the groups with responsibility in our country," FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher recently claimed, "none is committed to revanchist ideas. Our people have learned the lessons of history." If that were really so, we would welcome it. There is no doubt that there are social and political forces in West Germany that have drawn the correct conclusions from the tragic experience of the past. But unfortunately, there are other forces in the FRG that have, so to speak, learned nothing.

Demands for the restoration of the German Reich within the 1937 borders are again being put forward at meetings of the so-called Landsmannschaften. In school textbooks, Polish, Czechoslovak, and Soviet lands are given the color of the former Reich. Calls can constantly be heard for a revision of the results of World War II, and the decisions adopted in Yalta and Potsdam are declared not binding.

When the attention of West German figures is drawn to these facts, they reply: You should not attach any significance to that, it is only a matter of the activity of an insignificant handful of people. It goes without saying that nobody thinks for a moment that Europe's borders are going to crack because of the bellicose rhetoric of the newly emerged "beer strategists." However, the whole point is that their activity is meeting with encouragement from FRG ruling circles. Moreover, the same revanchist motifs can be heard constantly, albeit in a slightly more veiled form, in the speeches of those who, in Genscher's words, belong to the "groups with responsibility."

Again, they may say that words alone, words expressing nostalgia for imperial greatness, cannot destroy peace in Europe or undermine the foundations of today's European order. That is not quite true, because words, slogans, and appeals form a kind of ideology and accustom people, especially young people, to thinking in revanchist terms. But that is not all. The point is that entirely real actions are added to the words.

In fact, despite its repeated statements that a threat to peace must never emanate from German soil, it was the FRG Government that initiated the NATO decision on siting American medium-range missiles in Europe. Bonn not only failed to heed the voice of reason, but even prides itself on its loyal fulfillment of the schedule for siting the Pershing and cruise missiles. There can be no doubt that there is a direct link between the implementation of NATO's plans and the revanchists' revival. In the shadow of American missiles, they feel safer and act more freely.

When the notorious NATO "two-track decision" was adopted, there was much talk about how the siting of American missiles was supposed to reliably ensure security for Western Europe, including the FRG, against the evil designs allegedly entertained against it by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. The missiles continue to arrive, but now, according to West German political and military leaders, that is not enough.

Entirely in accordance with the logic of militarism, the next step has been taken: The FRG, with its allies' blessing, has secured the right to produce heavy offensive arms. Once again they "reassure" the world public, stating that it is not a question of nuclear weapons. However, even supposing that there are no such ambitions at this stage, who will guarantee that they will not appear tomorrow, at the next stage?

All this explains why the public in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is expressing serious concern about current trends in FRG policy. And not, I think, just in the socialist countries. The peoples of other European countries who have experienced the perfidy and cruelty of German militarism have equal grounds for alarm. Indeed, these are alarming trends that deserve the keen attention of all opposed to a buildup of the atmosphere of military hysteria on the continent, which is particularly dangerous under the conditions of nuclear confrontation between military blocs.

True, leading West German figures spare no effort to assure everyone that there have been no substantial changes in Bonn's policy and that the present government is supposedly continuing, as promised, to follow the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the FRG's treaties with the USSR and other socialist countries.

In this connection, it is worth recalling that these treaties were an important stage along the path toward the relaxation of international tension and brought the FRG enhanced prestige in the world as well as the opportunity to be admitted to the United Nations. To their honor, the people who signed them found enough common sense to discard prejudices and embark on the path of the only promising, realistic policy, the policy based on the ideas of peaceful coexistence, equality, and businesslike cooperation. On this basis, mutually advantageous ties became established between the FRG and the socialist countries.

When the conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union parties came to power in Bonn in 1982, there was no shortage of promises on their part to preserve continuity in the country's foreign policy. Now we are in 1984, and the last 2 years have brought more and more evidence to the contrary. In the Soviet Government's memorandum handed to the FRG Government recently, attention is drawn with the utmost seriousness to the dangerous thrust of its current policy. This document met with a substantial response both in the socialist countries and in those Western public circles that have not forgotten the terrible lessons of the last war and the prewar period.

On coming to power, the Kohl-Genscher government declared the continuity of the "Ostpolitik" in relation to the GDR as well. "The GDR can rely on us," H. Kohl said on 25 November 1982, "to fulfill our commitments." The practice of the past years has not confirmed that such statements "can be relied on."

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, speaking in Gera, once gave a definition of the nature of the present GDR-FRG relations: ". . .The GDR and the FRG still have various problems, and we are still very far from an all-embracing normalization of our relations. The main reason for this is continuing FRG attempts to ignore the basic principles of our state's sovereignty in relations with the GDR in violation of the treaty on the fundamentals of relations. But progress can only be made in these relations if one proceeds without reservation on the basis of the existence of two sovereign states, independent of each other, with different social systems."

The Kohl-Genscher government, far from facilitating that progress, has made it more difficult. The principles of equality and sovereignty have been ignored more and more frequently. Instead, paramount importance is attached to the absurd claim to the "right" to speak for "all Germans."

Let us recall that back in 1980, the GDR leadership listed a number of issues that should be discussed in relation to the normalization of relations with the FRG. There was the recognition of GDR citizenship, which Bonn is unwilling to do in defiance of international law. There was the closing of the department located in Salzgitter, West Germany, which has unlawfully taken on the function of "monitoring" the activity of GDR citizens and organizations. There was the elevation of the GDR and FRG permanent missions to the status of embassies. There was the completion of work on the demarcation of the state border. In the years since then, these issues have not been resolved because Bonn stubbornly continues to dispute the GDR's sovereignty.

The issue of the state border is particularly characteristic. It is common knowledge that a number of documents, among them the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, enshrine the inviolability of the postwar European borders. Bonn formally accepted this principle, but not in relations with the GDR. The state border between the two German states is regarded as a "demarcation line" there to this day. Moreover, to this day, through the FRG's fault, the demarcation of the border itself along the Elbe has not been completed. The stubborn resistance to this in the face of generally accepted standards of international law takes on a special, very specific significance in light of the Bonn leaders' constant statements about the supposedly "open German question."

Another example is the FRG's equally stubborn reluctance to acknowledge such a self-evident attribute of a state's sovereignty as GDR citizenship. In direct contradiction to international legal principles and the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, the FRG continues to assert that some kind of "German citizenship" exists, and lays claim to the right to guardianship of the other state's citizens. Matters have gone so far that the FRG permanent mission in Berlin is trying to give "asylum" to GDR citizens, even on the GDR's sovereign territory, and the West German authortiies send young GDR citizens visiting the FRG Bundeswehr draft notices...

Bonn not only stubbornly upholds these unlawful positions, it is proceeding to put forward more and more challenging demands, interfering directly in the GDR's internal affairs. "It is an unsuitable method," the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the SED Central Committee, wrote on 3 May 1983, "to give assurances of loyalty to the treaties and then, in the same breath, to put forward demands and stipulations that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaty on the fundamentals of relations."

Attention should be drawn to the noteworthy change the Kohl-Genscher government has made to the very interpretation of the fundamentals of relations with the GDR. In the May 1983 government statement, Chancellor Kohl, enumerating these fundamentals, mentioned among them unilateral FRG documents that naturally have no legal force for the GDR. For instance, the decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court in 1973 and 1975, which give an interpretation of the treaty on the fundamentals of relations between the GDR and the FRG, is directly contrary to its letter and spirit. Moreover, the "fundamentals" are taken to include the so-called "German Treaty" of 1954, concluded between the FRG and the Western powers. And this, in Article 7, defines for the "future German state" a system analogous to that which exists in the FRG.

To adopt such slogans is to openly declare a desire to change the present-day social and political face of Europe. That is how the Bundestag decision of 9 February 1984 should be assessed -- the decision that once again repeats the thesis of a "divided Germany," and places the treaty with the GDR on the same footing as the aforementioned decisions of the FRG Federal Constitutional Court. What is this but revanchism dressed up as state policy?

Both leading FRG figures and the country's bourgeois press not infrequently speak of the desire for good relations with the neighboring German state. Chancellor Kohl has spoken more than once of the "common interests" and even "partnership" of the GDR and the FRG on security issues. What form this takes in practice was revealed when the American Pershings started arriving in West Germany. It's not much of a partnership if you keep your neighbor in the sights of first-strike nuclear missiles!

Back in December 1981, the GDR leadership warned Kohl's predecessor, H. Schmidt, that "good-neighborliness cannot flourish in the shadow of new American nuclear missiles." The Kohl-Genscher government was also repeatedly warned that the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact countries would be forced to adopt countermeasures to defend their security.

Bonn did not heed these warnings. On the contrary, having done what it wanted to so, it started claiming in every way that nothing terrible had happened and that relations could be developed successfully even if you are looking at each other across a palisade of missiles. They try to subject the development of these relations entirely to the nationalist concept that ultimately seeks to undermine the GDR's socialist system.

When Bonn politicians declare the relations between two sovereign states, the GDR and the FRG, to be "inter-German relations," this is not just a matter of terminology. In calling for "human contacts," a "more densely woven fabric of relations," the maintenance of the "nation's unity," and so forth, Bonn tries to impose "patronage," fan chauvinist sentiments, and solicit concessions on matters of principle that affect the republic's state sovereignty. They try to use both economic levers and political contacts to this end.

The Federal Ministry for "Inter-German Relations," now headed by H. Windelen, one of the leaders of the revanchist Landsmannschaften, is zealous. Appropriations for this activity have been steadily increasing: whereas in 1982 they totaled DM433 million and in 1983, DM458 million, for 1984 DM595 million has been appropriated. Let us not forget that it was within the walls of this ministry that the notorious "gray plan" was drawn up in the sixties providing for the "incorporation" of the GDR into the Bonn state. Now Windelen is once again proclaiming from the rooftops that "the German question is open and not forgotten."

The FRG leaders are certainly familiar with the GDR's approach to this policy. At the 9th SED Congress, E. Honecker said: "The GDR will continue to rebuff all attempts by reactionary and revanchist forces in the FRG that continue to cling to the obsolete, pointless thesis that 'the German question remains open.' There is nothing 'open' here any more. History has long since had its say." This view was reaffirmed at the 10th SED Congress.

Relations between the two German states cannot be viewed in isolation from the entire international situation. That is characterized by the transition on the part of aggressive NATO circles to a broad attack on detente and a "crusade" against socialism. Under these conditions, the designs of the present FRG leadership are an integral part of this "approach," directed first and foremost against the GDR.

What does Bonn hope to gain? First and foremost, support for its course toward the GDR from the United States. Let us draw attention to a coincidence: Bonn persistently declares the need to "overcome the partition of Germany." At the same time, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was orating at the Stockholm conference about "not recognizing the partition of Europe" supposedly brought about in Yalta in 1945. Add to this the fact that at the May NATO Council session in Washington, the impudent Bonn formula about "restoring German unity" was reaffirmed and at the same time plans are being discussed for moving American divisions deployed in the FRG closer to the GDR border, and it is not hard to see what place is assigned to the FRG in the "crusade" strategy.

A dangerous game! Those who are playing it so recklessly would do well to remember the fiasco that culminated from Adenauer's policy aimed at revising the European status quo.

The GDR is greeting its 35th anniversary with substantial results in socialist development. It sees the guarantee of its further successes, as has repeatedly been stressed in SED documents and in its leaders' statements, in indissoluble friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

"Every step forward in consolidating international security and developing the detente process," K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "results from the resolute struggle against the imperialist policy of strength and diktat, confrontation and the unleashing of conflict, the arms race, and outside interference in internal affairs."

Through their common efforts and common strategy, the socialist community will be able to rebuff any attacks by the modern crusaders and reliably protect their peoples' peaceful labor and revolutionary gains.

GORBACHEV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH DKP'S MIES

LD261735 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 July, TASS -- A meeting took place today in the CPSU Central Committee between Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for the Soviet side, and Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the DKP Federal Committee on the other.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on topical questions concerning the development of the world situation, particularly on the European Continent, since the start of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in a number of Western European countries. It was stressed that in conditions of the growing threat of war, the most urgent task lies in giving a decisive rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of the American and NATO military, in defending the cause of peace, in saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

In this connection, Herbert Mies gave a high assessment of the CPSU's efforts to achieve the goal of ensuring peace and security. Herbert Mies spoke of the activity of the German Communist Party, which, guided by the decisions of its seventh congress, comes out in favor of rallying together within the framework of a united anti-war movement of all advocates of peace in the FRG, for a halt to the deployment of American missiles on the territory of the country and for the withdrawal of those already deployed. The struggle against the anti-social policy of the right-wing government coalition, against the revanchist forces that have recently become more active, is acquring an important place today, noted Herbert Mies.

Representatives of the CPSU informed Herbert Mies of the measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its subsequent plenums aimed at perfecting a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union. It was stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue to do everything in their power in the interests of improving the international situation, returning to detente, disarmament, and ensuring a stable peace.

On the CPSU's part, the unchanging solidarity of Soviet Communists with the struggle of the German Communist Party, the party of Ernst Thaelmann in the FRG, a true perpetuator of the best traditions of the revolutionary German workers' movement, was stressed.

The meeting in the CPSU Central Committee demonstrated the total identity of views of the CPSU and the DKP on all matters discussed.

FRG PEACE MOVEMENT PLANS PROGRAM OF ACTION

LD262332 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reporting:

A program of action of the anti-war movement in the FRG, called the Peace Autumn-84, was made public at a press conference held here today by the coordinating committee of the West German peace movement. Mass demonstrations are to be held throughout the country in support of peace and disarmament, in protest against the intensification of the arms race and the aggressive militaristic doctrines of the United States and NATO, against the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The West German anti-war movement, said J. Lainen, one of the leaders of the coordinating committee, advocated efforts to safeguard peace and demanded the elimination of both nuclear and conventional armaments, the reduction of military budgets and the use of the funds, thus released, to meet the needs of social development and environmental protection. Protests against the militarisation of outer space will be a major component part of the anti-war demonstrations of the West German public.

The coordinating committee of the West German peace movement circulated an appeal saying that the commenced deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany will not weaken the determination of peace supporters to carry on with their struggle. Consenting to the stationing of Pershing-2 in West Germany in disregard of the will of a majority of the population of the FRG, the government started a new and extremely dangerous spiral of the arms race. However, the security of the country has not grown, on the contrary, it suffered a setback, the appeal says. The anti-war movement in West Germany cannot put up with a situation whereby the arms race increasingly exposes the entire mankind to the threat of destruction, the document emphasises.

U.S. PRESSURING AUSTRIA TO FOLLOW ITS POLICY

PM261447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel N. Mishin under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Encroachments on Neutrality"]

[Text] In implementing an extensive program of military preparations, the Reagan administration has recently been making active attempts to draw a number of neutral countries into the sphere of its aggressive, adventurist policy. These aspirations have been manifested particularly flagrantly with regard to Austria.

The accession to power in May 1983 of a coalition of the Austrian Socialist Party and the Austrian Freedom Party and its confirmed adherence to the policy of permanent neutrality were received with annoyance by the White House. It was particularly displeased by the Austrian Government's denunciation of U.S. actions in Central America, its criticism of U.S. plans to militarize space, and Austria's policy of expanding ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In Austria, which occupies a central geographical position in Europe, Washington would like to see a state pursuing a foreign policy based on its instructions. To this end, massive pressure is being applied on Vienna.

In the first half of this year alone, U.S. Secretary of the Interior W. Clark, Secretary of the Treasury D. Regan, U.S. Permanent UN Representative J. Kirkpatrick, and other high-ranking officials in the Washington administration made trips there.

Despite the fact that the majority of visits were of a private nature, the U.S. travelers persistently sought meetings with the Austrian leadership and made active use of the Austrians' hospitality to make public statements aimed at fueling hostility and hatred toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The White House emissaries shamelessly tried to teach Austria how it should build its relations with the socialist countries and improve its Armed Forces, and attempted to push it onto the path of an arms buildup.

On the eve of the Austrian Defense Minister F. Frischenschlager's U.S. visit, L. Eagleberger, then U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, stated: "It goes without saying that we would be happy to be able to maintain Austria's defense might at the proper level by selling it modern weapons.... We would be prepared to do this at any time." And these are not empty declarations. During their visits, the Reagan administration representatives emphasized in every way their readiness to supply the Austrian Armed Forces with types of weapons banned by the State Treaty, including guided missiles.

This importunate generosity is no accident. In an interview with the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE, R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, stressed that "the consolidation of Austria's defense potential accords with the interests of safeguarding U.S. national security." Militating for the need to enhance the Austrian Army's combat might, this "hawk" again resorted to the hackneyed myth of the so-called "Soviet threat" allegedly looming even over Austria. Perle went so far as to say outright: ....in the event of a Soviet attack (?!), Austria will not be alone, because NATO is deeply interested in respecting Austria's neutrality." Comment is superfluous, as they say.

The U.S. Embassy in Vienna, headed by Helene von Damm, who belongs to Reagan's closest entourage, is the coordinating center for pressure to drive Austria from its course of neutrality and tie it to NATO's militarist policy. The Austrian press has written that the U.S. President, seeing von Damm off for Vienna, described the embassy as "the West's watchtower on the iron curtain."

It is well known that there are certain forces in Austria itself ready to yield to U.S. promises. They include, in particular, certain representatives of the rightwing of the opposition Austrian People's Party and some other parties. But the greatest zeal in spreading pro-NATO sentiments is shown by representatives of the neofascist grouping, which do not cease their unseemly activity. However, it should be noted that the progressive Austrian public is resolutely rebuffing reaction's attempts.

The experience of postwar development confirms that the provisions of the 1955 State Treaty on restoring an independent and democratic Austria and the policy of permanent neutrality enshrined in legislation the same year by the country's government are the foundation that enables the country to successfully defend its national interests and play an important part in maintaining stability and peace in central Europe.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always sought to develop the traditional relations of good-neighborly and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Austria's desire to pursue a policy of neutrality meets with the Soviet people's understanding and broad support.

U.S. PLANE VIOLATES YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC AIRSPACE

LD261748 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- A U.S. transport plane DC-8 with servicemen and military equipment on board violated without a preliminary notification the air space of the Yemen Arab Republic and was compelled to land at the airport of San'a. This became known here today from a statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger broadcast by the CBS Television Network. After the interference of the U.S. Embassy in the Yemen Arab Republic a permission was given for the plane to continue the flight.

The U.S. plane took off from the U.S. military base in the area of the Italian city of Sigonella and was bound for the U.S. military base on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

ISRAELIS LOSING CONFIDENCE IN LEADING PARTIES

PM261413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Changes Without Changes"]

[Text] The results of the early parliamentary election held in Israel on Monday show that voters are losing confidence in the country's two leading political forces, the Likud bloc, which has ruled since 1977, and the Labor Party, which was previously in power. Although the latter won slightly more than the "Likud," both groups received fewer votes and won fewer seats than in the previous (1981) elections.

Disenchantment and dissatisfaction with the state's domestic and foreign policy are evident. Practically all the country's governments have pursued the same policy, regardless of who has headed them. This time also, the election programs of the two main forces differed only in tactical and secondary issues. Their basis is immutable, refusal to resolve the Palestinian problem; maintenance of Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights; and the withdrawal of troops from southern Lebanon only on the basis of a multitude pf preliminary conditions. Finally, the same tightening of screws in the economic sphere. And this means enmity with the Arabs, continually rising prices and unemployment, and currency depreciation.

However, even in this situation, there are no grounds for asserting that Israeli public opinion has substantially moved or fundamentally changed, or that the ardent nationalism which permeates life in the country has been rejected. The election gives grounds for drawing different conclusions: it took place during unprecedented activation among extreme rightwing and overtly Black-Hundred groups and parties, which succeeded in getting several deputies into the Knesset; the composition of the future government coalition could even depend on them.

In this heated atmosphere, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality headed by the Communists won four seats, as in the last parliament, thereby proving the stable nature of its influence. This appears particularly portentous and convincing.

When speaking of Israel, it is impossible not to consider its ties with the United States. The State Department has already declared that, regardless of the elections' final outcome, "U.S.-Israeli cooperation will remain unchanged." The leaders of both the Labor Party and Likud continue to say the same thing.

The results of the American-Israeli "strategic accord" are well known: an anti-Arab policy in the Near East, complicity in Washington's global strategy, and new burdens for the Israeli people. As the election has shown, the Tel Aviv leaders evidently do not intend to revise that policy.

KAHANE IN KNESSET SIGN OF ISRAELI MORAL CRISIS

LD262259 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Medvedko writes:

Zionist thugs from the ultra nationalist grouping Kah staged a pogrom in the eastern, Arab part of Jerusalem on Wednesday. With the outcries "Death to Arabs", they destroyed shops and warehouses of Arab traders in the shopping centre and beat up many Palestinian citizens. In this way the leader of that racist grouping Meir Kahane who had received a seat in the Israeli parliament, Knesset, marked his emergence on the political scene.

Rabbi Kahane is notorious for his extremist views far beyond the limits of Israel. He is the founder of the "Jewish Defence League" in the USA which is notorious the world over for its terroristic sallies. He inspired raids on native Arab population in Israel-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The ambitions of the inveterate racist are truly unlimited: Kahane's ultra right-wing grouping intends no more no less than to drive two million Arabs from the territory of Israel and all occupied lands, to turn Knesset into a synagogue, to blow up Arab holy places of Jerusalem, the Omar and Al-'Aqsa Mosques. During the election campaign he promised to support the "Likud" bloc if "Likud" forms the cabinet in return for the amnesty for all members of the terroristic Jewish network. Upon becoming member of parliament Kahane hastened to declare that his demand for the amnesty should be viewed as an "ultimatum".

Kahane is such an odious personality that even former Prime Minister Menachem Begin who is responsible for a lot of actions of brigandage hastened to dissociate himself from Kahane's calls. And candidate from the Israeli pacifists Lova Eliav could not keep from exclaiming that it is a misfortune that a maniac-murderer became a member of parliament.

To add to the characteristic of the new member of parliament from Tel Aviv it can be recalled that he served prison terms more than once, both in Israel and in other countries. The population of the region is to be pitied for it is difficult to predict what new piratic sallies will result from Kahane's activity in his present capacity. One thing can be said for sure that Kahane's appearance in the Knesset is a manifestation of a profound moral and political crisis through which the state of Israel is living.

MOSCOW FUNCTION MARKS EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY

PM270855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soiree"]

[Text] A soiree has been held in Moscow to celebrate Egypt's national holiday, Revolution Day. It was attended by O.G. Muhammad, Egyptian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

USSR-IRAQ EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

PM270931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers sent Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic a telegram offering sincere congratulations and greetings on the country's National Day and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the leadership and friendly people of Iraq. We are confident, the telegram notes, that the friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop for the common good of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and in the interests of strengthening international security and achieving a lasting peace in the Near and Middle East.

S. Husayn replied we were proud to receive your congratulatory telegram on Iraq's National Day. It is pleasant to have the opportunity to confirm our sincere desire to deepen and develop friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union for the good of our peoples' common interests and for peace and security in our region and throughout the world.

S. Husayn conveyed best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and wished the friendly Soviet people further progress and success.

IRAQI FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL IMPROVES UNDERSTANDING

PM261113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The Soviet-Iraqi friendship festival, which ended in our country 25 July, attested to the further strengthening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq.

Public meetings, soirees, and meetings with Iraqi emissaries took place in Moscow and Georgia. Addressing them, Soviet people pointed out that the development of cooperation between the two countries meets both peoples' interests, serves to strengthen international security, and to achieve peace in the Near and Middle East.

Exhibitions, film shows, and concerts by an Iraqi folklore ensemble successfully took place during the festival. A delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society headed by M. Ibrahim ash-Shawi, Republic of Iraq minister of justice, participated in the events. The guests met with workers' collectives and learned about the sights of the land of the soviets. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, the delegation head highly evaluated the Soviet Union's efforts for a political settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR INJURING VITAL OIL EARNINGS

NC261035 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Eleven years ago, July 1973, Iran unilaterally abrogated the concessionary agreement it had signed with the international oil consortium before the set date.

This concessionary agreement, which had a colonialist aspect, was imposed on Iran some time after the 19 August [1953] coup.

The consortium authorities harshly intervened in Iran's domestic affairs, and often advised the shah on appointees to responsible government posts such as prime ministry. On the companies' orders, the shah pitilessly and obdurately crushed strikes by oil workers striving to improve working conditions and protesting law violations by the international oil consortium's board of directors. In short, there was good reason for the Iranians to call the consortium a government within a government; and it was no accident that the sharp blade of your people's anti-imperialist struggles was aimed at the oil-devouring beast.

There is no doubt that abrogating the concessionary agreement with the consortium was an important phase in the Iranian people's struggles to establish sovereignty over black gold. However, after the abrogation of this agreement, the imperialists did not lay down the weapon used against Iran. Following the Shah's collusion with Western companies, a so-called oil sale agreement was signed. This agreement did not have a concessionary aspect. However, it created grounds for the companies to become parasitic middlemen between Iran and oil consumers. The agreement provided foreign companies, former members of the consortium, with 80 percent of the oil extracted from your territory for their own disposal while the National Iranian Oil Company had access to only 20 percent of the oil. Thus, the companies' income before the 11 February revolution was as high as before and much greater than Iran's oil income.

Needless to say, the oil income was not used to meet the country's special and economic needs at all, and did not help improve the worker's living conditions and welfare. A large part of the oil income was used to purchase expensive U.S. weapons, and was also pocketed by the greedy members of the Pahlavi clan. Only after the downfall of the shah did Iran find the opportunity to use the oil income for economic reforms to benefit the workers. However, opportunity is one thing and taking advantage of it is another.

At present, the Iran-Iraq war is devouring a large part of the oil income. This bloody war, which is tragic because it is so meaningless, is inflicting immense losses on the combatants' oil industries. Iran's oil industries are presently definitely threatened. Oil resources and pipelines are being bombarded, and the oil route in the Hormuz Strait is threatened. The imperialists are using this situation to their benefit and, on the pretext of defending free navigation in the Persian Gulf, have deployed their warships and warplanes in the region.

There is no doubt that the imperialists want to use the conflict to reestablish their control over the oil resources of the littoral countries and to permit the oil companies to return to Iran. Thus the successes and victories of the Iranian people in their struggles against oil imperialism and for establishing sovereignty over their natural wealth would be invalidated.

Sound judgement dictates that the Iran-Iraq war be ended as soon as possible and that conflicts be solved through peaceful means. It is obvious that peace is necessary for the normal operation of the oil industry. Only then can oil truly ensure the Iranian people's welfare and lead to your country's economic and social progress.

IRAN HIT FOR REPEATING IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA

NC261040 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1400 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Station commentary from "The World Today" feature]

[Text] A few days ago IRNA quoted DPA and published allegations that the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan used chemical and cluster bombs against Afghans in the Panjshir area. Our commentator writes in relation to this report:

Doesn't this exciting show of sympathy and similarity of views expressed by the Iranian and FRG news agencies rouse fear in your hearts? It appears that the many comments on the need to end dependence on the West for news and information have been completely discarded in Iran. It appears that on the one hand, they beat their chests and shout their heads off with anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. slogans, while on the other, they actually repeat all the disgusting U.S. fantasies. Meanwhile, Iran's mass media and Western news agencies' reporting of events in Afghanistan are as similar as two halves of an apple.

Logically, the question arises: Why has this happened? The matter is very simple. IRNA completely relies on DPA for its news reports, while DPA's sources of information are none other than the Afghan counterrevolutionary circles. Thus, the process of discerning who creates these outright lies becomes very easy.

Once again, as the adage goes, Iran's source of water is extremely muddy. The U.S. imperialists, who started the undeclared war against the DRA, try to portray the guilty as innocent and the innocent as guilty, and condemn the Soviet Union -- which is performing its international duty in Afghanistan -- for all sins. Naturally the Americans, who inspired this propaganda commotion, are well aware of the conclusions drawn by UN medical experts from their precise analyses of contaminated soil samples from Afghanistan. They are certainly aware of the opinion of U.S. scientists and scientific publications that there was no indication of Soviet-made chemical poisons being used in Afghanistan.

However, Washington is performing another task: It wants to force nations to forget who dropped 100,000 tons of chemical poisons on Vietnam and who is to blame for disabling 2 million Vietnamese people from chemical poisoning. It wants to force nations to forget that in Laos, 1 out of 10 residents in areas sprayed with defolliant poisons is suffering from incurable diseases. It wants forgotten the documents and facts about the warship New Jersey's destruction of Lebanese houses, mosques, and schools with its 16-mm guns while the Israeli occupants simultaneously transformed Beirut into an experimental field for pellet, vacuum, and other U.S. chemical bombs.

The objective behind the U.S. spy agencies and their hirelings' efforts to fabricate such propaganda is clear. The only thing that is surprising is what forced the Iranian mass media to cooperate with the West's propaganda machinery in this anti-Soviet comedy?

DEMIRCHYAN GOES TO CONGO LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

LD262229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, left today for the People's Republic of Congo to take part in the third congress of the Congolese Labor Party.

Central Committee Sends Greetings

LD261331 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- "The efforts of the Congolese people to strengthen national sovereignty and achieve economic independence are supported by Soviet people," says a message of greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the delegates of the third congress of the Congolese Labour Party.

"Soviet-Congolese relations, the 20th anniversary of which was marked this year, continue developing successfully in all fields on the sound foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo."

"The solidarity of our parties and peoples is manifested today in the joint struggle against the aggressive hegemonist policy of imperialism with the USA at the head."

It is said in the message that "the Soviet people appreciate the active participation of the People's Republic of the Congo in the anti-war struggle and its militant solidarity with the national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa, with the people's of states, victims of aggression by imperialism and racism. The CPSU and the Soviet state, for their part, are doing and will continue to do everything possible to thwart the adventurist designs of imperialism, preserve peace and support the striving of the peoples for independence, national and social progress."

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO BURUNDI PARTY CONGRESS

PM251327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress (Burundi):

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the second congress of the Party Unity and National Progress (Uprona).

Your congress is an important political event in the life of Burundi. Soviet people appreciate the Uprona Party's efforts aimed at strengthening Burundi's national independence and developing its economy. The solving of these tasks is conditional on rebuffing the aggressive intrigues of the imperialist circles who are responsible for the sharply increased danger of war and worsening international tension. The Soviet Union values the Burundi people's contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for the prevervation and consolidation of world peace.

We wish the Second Uprona Party Congress successful work.

May the Soviet-Burundi cooperation strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee.

CUBAN NATIONAL UPRISING DAY CELEBRATED

Ustinov Greets Cuban Army

PM261103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and the Cuban servicemen on National Uprising Day.

The heroes' feat of storming the Moncada Barracks has become symbolic of the Cuban people's courage and staunchness, of their Armed Forces' constant readiness to defend the motherland's freedom and independence and ensure its successful progress along the path of socialist building.

I wish you and all personnel in the Revolutionary Armed Forces further successes in strengthening Cuba's defense capability.

May the indissoluble friendship and all-around cooperation of our fraternal peoples and armies strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR defense minister

Dymshits Attends Meeting

PM261119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Together with the people of Cuba, Soviet people are celebrating the fraternal country's glorious revolutionary festival, National Uprising Day. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was devoted to it 24 July.

The keynote speaker, A.P. Shaposhnikova, first vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, pointed out that the heroic storming of the Moncada Barracks 31 years ago initiated the Cuban revolution, making possible the resolution of cardinal problems in the country's economic and social development in a historically short time and the achieving of genuine political independence.

Luis F. Vazquez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, emphasized that the heroic spirit of Moncada has always helped to overcome difficulties in building a new life in Cuba. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the assistance and support being given to the island of freedom's people in various spheres of life.

Participating in the meeting were A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, military leaders, as well as a delegation of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association.

Cuban Charge Hosts Reception

PM261117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 25 July, Luis F. Vazquez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, organized a friendly meeting to mark Cuba's national holiday, National Uprising Day.

The reception was attended by representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and activists of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society. A delegation of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association was present.

Issues Greetings

LD262105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Cuban people are marking National Uprising Day today. Taking part in our program is Luis Felipe Vazquez, the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Republic to the USSR.

[Begin Vazquez Recording speaking in Russian] Dear comrades and friends, on the 31st anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks, which marked the start of the final phase of the Cuban people's struggle for independence, I would like to send you warm and fraternal greetings from the Cuban people, their party, and government. The Cuban people will never forget that in the most difficult moments after the revolution's triumph, the great Soviet Union held out a friendly helping hand to us. Thanks to the USSR's all-round support, the Cuban revolution was not only able to stand firm, against American imperialist aggression, but also to start along the road of socialist development. The multifaceted links between the USSR and Cuba are an example of genuine friendship and cooperation between a great power and a small country. These relations hold the promise of further development.

Our country works tirelessly to create the necessary basis for further improvements of socialist society. Last year, the principal targets of economic and social development were met. (?The growth rate of our economy is 5 percent). At present, in various sectors, Cuba has the highest indices in Latin America.

Our people are aware of the dangers of the constant threat from the United States. The keynote of our lives is production and defense. The Cuban people place a higher value than ever on the succeses they have scored, and are resolutely ready to rebuff any outside attack at any cost. However, we are supporters of peace. We say "No!" to war and the arms race; we say "Yes!" to the development of mutually advantageous relations between all peoples irrespective of their social systems. This war, is, and will remain the policy of the Cuban revolution, which yields to neither pressure nor blackmail, and which firmly pursues a path of friendship with the Soviet people, regardless of the intimidation attempts it may encounter.

In his message to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during the CEMA economic summit conference, Comrade Fidel Castro noted that Cuba approves of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries' policies and supports the proposals of the socialist countries contained in the conference documents.

Dear comrades and friends, we cordially greet you on our common holiday and would like to use this opportunity to wish you further major successes in constructing developed socialism. Thank you for your attention.

U.S. 'SHOCK GROUPS' TO TRAIN HONDURAN MILITARY

LD262303 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 26 TASS -- The Pentagon has decided shortly to send a unit of Marines to the Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, the ABC Television Network reported. The unit will be servicing a radar and other U.S. equipment installed there for spying against Nicaragua and Salvadoran guerrillas. At the same time the United States is preparing to set up a new centre for the collection of intelligence information in the Honduran territory. The centre will be using small aircract meant for intercepting radio reports and determining the coordinates of radio transmitters of guerrillas in Salvador.

The ABC Television Network also reported that in the next three months the Pentagon intends to be sending regularly so-called "shock groups" to Honduras to train local Armed Forces and drill landing operations for the purpose of the seizure of "military installations".

The political sense of all these steps, the television network stressed, is to remind constantly the peoples of the region that the United States has enough military possibilities to use them promptly in emergency.

Battleship Going to Nicaragua

LD270928 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- The Pentagon has announced the intention to send the battleship Iowa to Nicaragua's sea frontiers in the near future.

The battleship, now coursing in waters of the Caribbean Sea is armed with powerful 16-inch guns. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST regards its dispatch to Nicaragua's shores as yet another attempt of the Reagan administration to exert military pressure on the Sandinist government.

The dispatch of Iowa to Nicaragua's shores also shows that the White House continues the "gunboat diplomacy" towards countries of the region. Prominent U.S. public figure and politician J. Jackson, who recently visited a number of Central American states, noted the danger of American intervention. He said he believed that President Reagan might give an order on direct interference in Central America.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES 1984 PLAN, BUDGET

PM261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session held 18 July examined the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for the first half of 1984. Reports on these questions were delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.F. Garbuzov, USSR finance minister.

As a result of much organizational work by the party, selfless labor by the Soviet people, and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the pace of the country's economic development has quickened in the first half of this year, and the further increase of social production efficiency and the people's prosperity has been assured.

The plan for the first 6 months for industrial output sales was fulfilled 102 percent, and industrial production increased by 4.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year against a yearly target of 3.8 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased by 4.2 percent, and this increase provided 95 percent of the increase in industrial output. The plan for the production of many major types of output was fulfilled and the production of progressive types of equipment ensuring the automation of production and a raising of the technical standard of output increased at a preferential rate. There was a tangible improvement in the fulfillment of plan targets in those ministries where the economic experiment is being conducted.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working intensively to harvest the crop and procure feed. The situation in stockraising is improving. In comparison with the first half of last year the cattle and pig herd increased by 2 percent, livestock and poultry purchases increased by 7 percent, milk purchases increased by 5 percent, and egg purchases increased by 3 percent, which made it possible to improve the supply of the main livestock products to the country's population.

The target for freight turnover by all types of general purpose transportation was 100.9 percent fulfilled overall and increased by 3.5 percent in comparison with the first half of 1983.

The commissioning of fixed capital through state capital investments increased by 9 percent, and 133 projects of prime state importance were commissioned.

The rise in Soviet people's material and cultural living standards continued. In comparison with the first half of 1983, workers' and employees' average monthly wages rose by 2.4 percent, kolkhoz members' money incomes increased by 8 percent, state and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover rose by 4.3 percent (in current prices), and the volume of consumer service sales to the population increased by 5.9 percent. Apartment blocks with a total area of 28.2 million square meters were commissioned and many schools, hospitals, polyclinics, children's preschool establishments, and other cultural and consumer facilities were built out of state resources in the last 6 months.

The USSR state budget was fulfilled 100.2 percent in terms of incomes in the first 7 months.

The USSR Council of Ministers session noted, however, that some USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers did not show the proper persistence and consistency in overcoming serious shortcomings in the development of certain national economic sectors. A large number of enterprises in various sectors did not fulfill very important plan targets.

The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities was not entirely fulfilled. Certain ministries did not meet the target for the introduction of new equipment. At a number of enterprises the above-plan growth in labor productivity and the additional reduction in the prime cost of output pledged by enterprises was not ensured, and a proper struggle is not being waged for the thrifty expenditure of material and technical resources, particularly rolled ferrous metals, fuel, and electricity.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministers and heads of departments and union republic councils of ministers to carefully analyze the results of plan fulfillment in the first 6 months of 1984. Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Decision of 26 April 1984, and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches, they also instructed them to ensure the elimination of existing shortcomings in economic activity and elaborate and implement concrete measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1984, in order to lay a reliable foundation for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Special attention was paid to the need to ensure that production and labor productivity growth rates are further increased, savings in material resources and reductions in the prime cost of output and labor are obtained, the shortfall which was allowed to build up in the current year regarding the supplies of the relevant types of goods is made up in the second half of the year, the commissioning and assimilation of production capacities are accelerated, plans for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer facilities are fulfilled, and preparations for work in the fall and winter period of 1984-85 are completed on time. For this purpose all available reserves and potential must be mobilized and steps must be taken to ensure that lagging enterprises, production capacities, and sectors are brought into line with the pacesetters and that executive discipline is reinforced.

USSR ministries and departments which produce consumer goods and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to take steps to improve the quality of goods and to satisfy more fully the population's demand for these goods. The attention of the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz has been drawn to the need to improve the organization of trade and also to step up the struggle against embezzlement and misappropriation within the trade system.

The relevant ministries and departments have been issued instructions for the implementation of tasks stemming from the decisions adopted at the CEMA member countries' economic summit.

The session also examined progress in the procurement of coarse and succulent feeds and the start of harvest work. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Decision of 12 July 1984, the USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to adopt urgent measures to accelerate the pace of the harvest of sown and natural grasses and of feed procurement, with the aim of laying in sufficient feed reserves to meet livestock raising needs on every farm.

The resolution adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers tasks the relevant organs with ensuring that harvesting and crop storage are carried out in an organized fashion and that the state plan for the purchases of grain, meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other products and the Food Program targets are fulfilled and overfulfilled without fail.

The USSR Council of Ministers also examined certain other questions pertaining to the development of the national economy.

The USSR Council of Ministers session was attended by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members G.A. Aliyev and V.I. Vorotnikov and CPSU Central Committee Secretary N.I. Ryzhkov.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

IZVESTIYA on Plan Performance

PM261011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strive for More"]

[Text] As we work, so do we live. The growth of the people's prosperity is directly linked to economic progress. To live better we must work better, increase labor productivity, strive to produce results with reduced costs, and strengthen organization and discipline.

Now that the results of the past 6 months have been summarized, Soviet people are noting with satisfaction and pride that the course outlined by the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums toward further increasing social production efficiency, developing the masses' creative initiative, and increasing organization and responsibility in all areas of work is being successfully implemented. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report "On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the First Half of 1984" provides evidence of positive trends in our economy.

Social production has continued to grow and the people's prosperity has increased. Industrial output increased by R16.6 billion in comparison with the first half of last year. The commissioning of fixed assets using state capital investments increased by over R3 billion. Competition for above-plan increases in labor productivity and additional reductions in output prime cost have become nationwide in scale.

The USSR Law on Labor Collectives has increased its involvement in resolving questions of production management and social development. Adopted measures have resulted in a reduction in lost working time and cadre turnover. Industrial workers have fulfilled the targets for the production of most of the major types of goods. Labor productivity increased by 4.2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. All industrial ministries and union republics coped with their targets in this very important indicator, and productivity as a whole grew faster than average wages. The saving from the above-plan reduction in output prime cost amounted to almost 0.5 percent.

Among the factors promoting the continuing growth of the economy, let us note above all the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. The production of progressive types of equipment increased at a preferential rate, and work to create flexible production systems continued.

Enterprises have installed about 4,000 mechanical flow lines and automated production lines and over 2,000 sections, shops, and production units have gone over to comprehensive mechanization and automation. During this period industry has assimilated more than 1,200 new types of industrial output. Another significant factor was the improvement of labor organization in industry. More than one-half of the workers are now involved in the team form of labor, with payment according to a single job schedule. The wide-scale economic experiment which a number of industrial ministries have been conducting since 1 January 1984 has had a beneficial effect on the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

Nevertheless, not all targets are being successfully fulfilled. The production of oil, commercial timber, chemical equipment, synthetic resins and plastics, knitted outerwear, and fabrics was less than planned. A number of enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry did not meet their contractual commitments. The growth rate of labor productivity was not universally high, nor was the reduction in prime costs, and the output of certain enterprises was of poor quality. Although there was a savings of material resources overall, not all ministries or departments fulfilled the targets for the saving of fuel, energy, and some types of raw and semifinished materials.

All this indicates certain errors and missed opportunities which must be rectified in the second half of the year. It is now important to take the experience of advanced collectives on board. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted during a presentation of the motherland's highest awards in the Kremlin, as the 5-year plan draws to its close we still have a lot to do, much to make up, and extra effort to apply, and the example of pacemakers and innovators of production should play an invaluable role here.

Rural workers worked well in the first 6 months. The area planted with wheat, rice, corn for grain, pulse crops, cotton, vegetables, and feed crops was greater than last year. There was an increase in the number of teams and links working under the collective (team) contract using the job contract-bonus system of work payment. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, however, the standard of agricultural machinery is still low, the pace of feed procurement is not fast enough, and the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of certain livestock products to the state is not guaranteed. Efforts must now be concentrated on overcoming the backlog and extra hard work is needed.

A large program of work has been carried out in capital construction. The commissioning of fixed assets using state capital investments amounted to R40 billion. The first section of the 3,000-km Urengoy-Center gas pipeline has been built. The main track has been laid and traffic opened ahead of schedule on the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur railroad from Tynda to Komsomolsk Na Amure. At the same time, the plan for commissioning a number of production capacities in the power industry, ferrous metallurgy, and the coal, oil refining, chemical, and petrochemical industries has not been fulfilled. The plan for handing over construction commodity output to customers, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the prime cost of work has not been fulfilled.

Difficulties also exist in transport. Even though total freight turnover increased, the plan for the shipment of hard coal by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and for the shipment of timber and refractory material was underfulfilled.

Freightcar idle time on the access tracks of a number of enterprises and organizations is above the set norms. Demand for the shipment of certain types of national economic freight and for passenger transportation is still not being fully satisfied. In many instances incomplete loading of freightcars is being allowed and the number of empty runs is being reduced too slowly.

The program for further increasing the people's prosperity is being implemented consistently in the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The average money wage of workers and employees in the national economy is now R185 a month as against R181 a month in the first half of 1983. Kolkhoz members' work payment rose by 8 percent. The population received payments and benefits worth R67 billion from social consumption funds, which is R2.7 billion more than in the first half of last year. The process of increasing the official salaries paid to specialists and employees on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises is now complete in all areas of the RSFSR, Belorussia, and Kazakhstan. A scheme has been introduced throughout the country for providing interest-free loans to young families with children to improve their housing conditions or to acquire a home of their own.

The state plan paid great attention to increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. State and cooperative retail trade turnover increased by R7.5 billion in comparison with the same period last year. However, the population's demand for certain goods is still not being fully satisfied. The plan for the volume of consumer services provided to the population has not been fulfilled. It is particularly important now to ensure that workers in industry, the consumer services sphere, and local soviets show greater initiative and enterprise in resolving these problems.

It is the duty of ministries, departments, and republic and local economic and soviet organs to carefully analyze the results of the first half-year, to consolidate and develop positive trends, to rectify errors, and to provide labor collectives with all the essential conditions for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. The strategy employed by pacemakers shows people how to achieve more with reduced expenditure of manpower and material and financial resources. This means, above all, no slackness in work, discipline and responsibility, and the assiduous use of materials and fuel and energy resources. Soviet people realize that the fulfillment of the most colossal plans depends on everyone, both collectively and individually. The more successfully the 5-year plan targets are met, the firmer our motherland's economic and defense might will be.

GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM260920 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jul 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 18th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 14 July. First secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of party committees with the status of party raykoms, ministers, and department leaders who are not members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, chairmen of gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, and a number of rayon agro-industrial associations, leaders of major enterprises and national economic organizations, and representatives of science, culture, and Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts, and the news media were invited to attend.

The plenum discussed the results of the first half-year, measures for the successful completion of the 1984 national economic plan, and the tasks for the elaboration of the basic guidelines for the republic's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through year 2000 in light of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions.

D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

Taking part in the debate were G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Vashakidze, test driver at Kutaisi's Ordzhonikidze Truck Plant; Hero of Socialist Labor A.Z. Golidzhashvili, team leader at Goriyskiy Rayon's Berbukskiy Fruit and Vegetable Sovkhoz; S. Ye. Khabeishivili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian SSR minister of finance; Yu. D. Ubilava, chairman of the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Mamedov, first secretary of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; Sh.V. Karkarashvili, chairman of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission; G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Yu.G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Adzhar ASSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Odishvili, second secretary of the South Osetian Georgian Communist Party Obkom; O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; L.M. Datiashvili, first secretary of the Rustavi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; G.E. Aleksandrov, leader of a team of adjusters at the V.I. Lenin Avchalskiy Glass Plant; R.A. Dzhaparidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor; T.Sh. Imedadze, first secretary of the Samtredskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; N.G. Vashadze, Georgian SSR minister of construction materials industry; P.Sh. Tordiya, director of Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant; and Yu.Sh. Machavariani, secretary of Rustavi's "Azot" Production Association party committee.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion and examined organizational matters.

The plenum relieved Comrade O.Sh. Kadzhay of his duties as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department in connection with his transfer to other work, and Comrade P.P. Chkheidze was appointed chief in his place.

The plenum relieved Comrade S.M. Suleymanov of his duties as editor of the newspaper SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade T.M. Dzhafarli was appointed editor in his place.

Shevardnadze's Speech

PM261421 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian in its 19 July edition carries on pages 1-4 Georgian Communist Party First Secretary Shevardnadze's 14 July Georgia Communist Party Central Committee Plenum speech.

In his introduction, Shevardnadze has the following to say about economic policy in the context of the 27th CPSU Congress' scheduled approval of the economic and social development guidelines for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000:

"All the party's activity in the economic field is subordinated to resolving the global task of FULLY MOBILIZING THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. AND HERE THERE IS AN EXCEPTIONAL NEED FOR UNITY OF COLLECTIVELY FORMULATED THOUGHT AND UNITY AND COLLECTIVITY OF ACTION. [Passage in all capitals was published in boldface in original.] This is the backbone around which a correct style of economic management corresponding to Leninist principles is shaped."

In the body of his speech, Shevardnadze notes the "constant concern for our republic" displayed by "the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary personally." He goes on: "Yet another special Central Committee resolution has been adopted which instructs the USSR Gosplan, the AUCCTU, and ourselves to formulate a long-term program for providing facilities for Georgia's Black Sea coast and developing it. This is a personal instruction from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, as was the resolution on the construction of the Caucasus mountain-pass railroad. On your behalf, I will allow myself to convey profound gratitude and appreciation for this work to the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko."

Shevardnadze concludes his speech: "Irrespective of all complexities and persistently overcoming any difficulties, the republic's Communists and working people will cope with their strenuous pledges and successfully complete the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Allow me to firmly assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko of this on your behalf!"

TURKMEN COUNCIL EXAMINES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

GF261335 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers was held in Ashkhabad today. It examined the tasks of the republic's soviet and economic organs emerging from the instructions of Comrade Chernenko and the major directions of the economic and social development of the country during the 12th 5-Year Plan and during the period through 2000. Comrade Karyyev, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, presented a report on this issue.

Comrade Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and Turkmen SSR Finance Minister Comrade Sultanov presented reports on the results of fulfilling the state economic and social development plan of the Turkmen SSR, the Turkmen SSR state budget, the socialist pledges for further increasing labor productivity and decreasing production costs during the first half of 1984, and the tasks for fulfilling the 1984 plan ahead of schedule.

It was mentioned in the adopted document related to the first question that the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers wholly and fully support and adopt the instructions of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the major directions of the economic and social development of the country through 2000, and consider them as an important contribution to the long-term policy of the party for further expanding the country's economic potential and for developing all the fraternal union republics in a versatile way.

The Turkmen SSR State Planning Committee and the ministries, departments, and executive committees of the local soviets are required to adhere to the principled directions of Comrade Chernenko and to use these directions as the major basis for the practical activities of the republic's soviet and economic organs, and before anything else, to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and to create a firm base for achieving new boundaries in the development of the economy.

In general, the Council of Ministers adopted the additional measures taken by the Turkmen SSR State Planning Committee for improving the indicators for the development of the republic's economy during 1986-90. These were adopted in light of Comrade Chernenko's instructions on the major directions of the country's economic and social development through 2000, and also in light of the assessment of fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and the decisions of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers Presidium from 6 June 1984 and [word indistinct] of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

With regard to the second question on the agenda, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers noted that the state economic and social development plan during the first half of 1984 was fulfilled in terms of industrial production, labor productivity in industry, procurement of the major kinds of agricultural products, transportation of freight by motor and rail transport, the output of communications products, exploitation of houses, higher and preschool institutions, and some other important indicators. The plan for the realization of products was overfulfilled. A total of R100,000 worth of such products were produced ahead of schedule. Socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule increase of labor productivity and reduction of production costs are being fulfilled.

Definite successes were achieved in agriculture. Field work is being conducted in an organized manner. The number of cattle and [word indistinct] increased as a result of state capital investment in the Turkmen SSR. Fixed funds worth over R390 million were commissioned.

At the same time, there are some serious shortcomings in the work of the enterprises and organizations. The reserves for the growth of industrial production are not fully used everywhere. The enterprises of the republic's Cotton Industry Ministry, the Light Industry Ministry, the Local Industry Ministry, and the [word indistinct] Ministry have not fulfilled the plan for the discharge of many kinds of products and items. The Trade Ministry and the Turkmen (?trade unions) have not fulfilled the plan for retail trade turnover. The Turkmen SSR [word indistinct] Ministry has not coped with the plan for verifying domestic services to the population.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers obliged the ministries, departments, enterprises, oblast soviet executive committees, and Ashkhabad City Soviet Executive Committee to accurately analyze the January-June experience, eliminate existing shortcomings, and take measures for absolutely fulfilling the 1984 plan and budget tasks. For this, it is necessary to devote special attention to the fulfillment of socialist pledges for further increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY STRIPPED OF POWERS

PM261515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent G. Dimov report: "Stripped of Voters' Trust"]

[Text] Tashkent -- As IZVESTIYA (No 181) reported recently, seven deputies of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet have been stripped of their powers by will of the voters. We relate below how and why Z. I. Yesenbayev, the deputy elected from No 448 Yaypanskiy Okrug who had previously worked as chairman of the Republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, was recalled from the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

There was momentary perplexity and even awkwardness when they, who were so well acquainted with one another, assembled for the first time for that unusual commission. Before getting down to work, they looked at one another and sighed: Chairman A. Buriyev, director of the Uzbek Cotton Gin Plant, and the commission members -- kolkhoz member K. Abdullayeva, seamstress Kh. Paygamova, and rayon telecommunications worker N. Ganiyev. D. Karaboshev, a doctor and deputy chairman of the commission, even said: "This is like a reproach for me, for it was I who handed him his deputy's certificate..."

The okrug commission for voting on the recall of a deputy began its work. The law prescribes that a deputy may be recalled at any time by decision of a majority of voters. Grounds for a recall are if the deputy has not justified the voters' trust or committed actions unworthy of his lofty title. Deputy Yesenbayev was called to account on both these scores. Public organizations and labor collectives have the right to raise the question of a deputy's recall. The soviet's executive organ considers all the materials and, if the requirements of the law have been observed, arranges for a vote on recalling him. The question is finally decided by the voters at okrug meetings, and decisions are adopted at these meetings by open ballot.

The commission began its work with a detailed discussion of all procedural questions, and of course, they had to explain why public organizations raised the question of recalling Deputy Yesenbayev.

"People were not indifferent to this serious matter," Commission Secretary Valentina Gavrilovna Kashirskaya said. "Some began to have doubts: Is it necessary to resort to such an extreme measure straight away, although there were convincing reasons for it?

At one of the voters' meetings Mamarasul Khatamov, a young construction worker in a team at Shorsu Brick Plant, said with a deep concern: "I did not vote for the deputy when he was selected, for I was not yet 18 years old. Can I recall someone I did not elect?" It was explained that he now has the right to both elect and recall a deputy. But the lad had another argument: "I have not actually seen the deputy, but I recall from his biography that he joined the Army at 19, was at the front from the first day, joined the party there, and went right through the war. I, too, will soon be joining the Army, but how can I judge a frontline soldier?"

Others also spoke with concern about the deputy, but they spoke differently.

From the minutes of the meeting of the cotton gin plant collective:

M. Makhakamov, arc welder: "We have said thank you for the man's past services, but he must now answer, for misdemeanors incompatible with the title of deputy.

The deputy has not justified our trust and has disgraced himself. Can we forgive him? Yesenbayev has seriously compromised himself. He has fulfilled his duties badly."

M. Kadyrov, fitter: "We talked about the deputy among ourselves when he came to us: a live wire [ogon-chelovek], but noisy. It is clear to us now that he placed his own personal interests above the people's. What sort of people's deputy is he?

S. Nematov, engineer and shift chief: "It is bitter and hard to pass a decision to recall a deputy, but we have no other way out. Only the worthiest people may be on the soviet, particularly the republic Supreme Soviet."

The okrug commission for the recall of a deputy gathered together the minutes of all 74 voters' meetings in the okrug. Some 14,508 of the 14,648 voters had raised their hand for the deputy's recall. By an absolute majority of votes Ziyat Islamovich Yesenbayev, deputy of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet for the No 448 Yaypanskiy Okrug and recently dismissed from his job as chairman of the republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, was recalled from the republic Supreme Soviet.

But for what reason? The young voter Khatamov, let us remember, said: "I have not actually seen the deputy." "Khatamov has not seen him," Molder D. Dzhurayev said at the same meeting, "But I, for example, have seen him, although I didn't want to."

The worker's words were explained by D. Khalilova, secretary of the mine party committee: "Once, the year after the elections, I believe, we received a call from the rayon: You must organize buses to take people to the rayon center by evening for a meeting with Deputy Yesenbayev. We shook our heads in the party committee. What's this? It is not the deputy who comes to the voters, but the voters who must be taken to him. And that happened several times. Voters were taken in a whole string of vehicles the 30 km to the Gafur Gulyam Kolkhoz, where the deputy wished to report to the voters. People hinted to him: It's inconvenient; couldn't you come yourself? Yesenbayev laughed it off."

M. Kamalova, a nurse, was the deputy's fiduciary.

"I feel awkward in front of people now," she said, "for I agitated for him. But I will speak of something else. We gave the deputy a mandate -- the rayon center needs a culture center, for people have nowhere to go in the evenings. The mandate has been fulfilled, for we will soon open a culture center, but the deputy had no hand in the matter. We have the cotton-gin plant collective to thank; it is using its own social funds to build it. Yesenbayev has not inquired once how the mandate given him is being fulfilled."

During the war the Shorsu sulfur and ozokerite mine was in the public eye, starting with the fighting near Moscow. Years passed, and the republic's Ministry of Local Industry took over the mine. The sulfur deposits have been worked out, but the bagging capacities remain, and sulfur is now brought here over tremendous distances in order to be poured into packs and...taken back. Meanwhile, new plants have appeared at the mine. Many problems have arisen as a result of this, affecting labor, daily life, and transport. The miners were very keen to see their deputy in the settlement, to talk with him openly, and to resolve urgent questions. But nothing doing! Yesenbayev did not visit the mine once after the elections. It is true that miners were taken to meet him, yet the desire for a businesslike and frank discussion with their elected representative petered out as a result of such a measure.

"Our deputy," the voters said at the meeting on recalling him, "used to appear before us like an artiste on a stage, more to shine with his speech than to listen to people."

In short, the voters' conclusion was unanimous: The deputy fulfilled his duties to the voters badly and failed to justify their confidence.

The principal of the local school drew up a list of textbooks which they had not received by the start of the academic year for a meeting with the deputy. This was a matter for Yesenbayev": the printing plants of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade had failed to print them. The principal gathered up examples of textbooks published against all the regulations -- in soft covers and without gauze linings. They do not last a year before falling apart. As though they knew in advance, his teacher colleagues advised him against it: "he won't hear your complaint." Of course, the committee has something to show off, for many publications show well at exhibitions. On the whole, publishing has made progress in recent years, but the tail of the chairman's lightweight approach to leadership of the sector has proved too long. The republic's printing base has lagged behind, and much literature is printed outside the republic. Only 0.6 percent of typesetting is carried out by the photographic method, while in other republics this indicator is in excess of 15 percent.

It is true that the voters did not particularly go into the niceties of publishing, but there was no limit to their indignation when matters relating to the deputy's apartments came up before them.

Back in April 1966 the chairman's home was damaged by an earthquake. A grant was issued to everyone at the time. Yesenbayev was favored with four: from the Main Administration of State Insurance, the ispolkom, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and the USSR Union of Journalists. It turned out that he obtained a lot of money illegally. Then, it is true, he returned what was irregular. But he did not own up himself [spokhvatislsya ne sam]. The public was not informed about the affair at the time, and Yesenbayev believed that that would always be the case. Five years after the business of the ill-starred loans, he gave his daughter and son-in-law, a construction technician at the Repair and Construction Administration of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the key to a four-room apartment as a wedding present (the warrant mentioned the son-in-law's two brothers and a sister, who had accommodation). The next year a similar splendid gift went to his son and his young bride (this time the warrant mentioned his daughter, mother, and uncle, who were living in Yesenbayev's house). Later there was another "gift on the firm" to his daughter -- an apartment built to private plans in Gogol Street. These "gifts" were all at the expense of printers, typesetters, and creative workers of publishing houses. In petitioning for an apartment for his daughter, Ziyat Islamovich wrote the administration of affairs that the allocation of an apartment to her "will create more favorable conditions for my creative work." But what sort of conditions, if by that time there were already two houses on the chairman's plot, 120 square meters of living space with every comfort?

The "whole city" flocked to his house. There were instances when the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate even closed the adjacent streets so that city transportation did not hinder the guests' vehicles. Such actions, the voters said frankly, are incompatible with the lofty title of deputy.

The recall of a deputy and the stripping of his powers by the voters, as already stated, are provided for by law. This is one of the democratic norms of our life. V.I. Lenin regarded the right for voters to recall their elected representatives as "the basic, principal tenet of true democratism." A soviet deputy at any level is accountable to the voters and is under their control. By casting their votes in elections, they give their elected representative his powers and can strip him of those powers at any time.

Because the recall of a deputy is an uncommon event, public attention is inevitably riveted on it. People feel bitter, for they elected him after careful discussion and by their own free will. It is better to admit a mistake, of course, than to close your eyes to it.

If you faithfully serve the people and our common cause, you will have honor and trust, but if you try to use that trust to harm our common cause, you will inevitably have to pay the price.

KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACTS AGAINST FARM THEFT

PM261511 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee: Ensuring the Safekeeping of the People's Assets"]

[Text] The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the question "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the Kirghiz SSR Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry With Repect to Ensuring the Safekeeping of All Socialist Property on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and in Other Agricultural Enterprises."

The adopted resolution notes that the collegiums of the republic Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the ministers, Comrades Savitakhunov and Tynaliyev, have personally failed to undertake the necessary organizational and mass political work to ensure the safekeeping of all socialist property on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and in other agricultural enterprises, or to wage a purposeful, systematic struggle against misappropriations and embezzlement. Preventive work with the aim of eradicating this dangerous social evil is only infrequently carried out, and resolute measures to retrieve stolen livestock and other material valuables are not being adopted, as a result of which misappropriations and embezzlement are not diminishing. Unrecovered losses from misappropriations and embezzlement totaled R421,000 on farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and R117,000 on farms of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry on 4 April 1984. Especially large numbers of cases of pilfering of the people's assets have been allowed to occur on farms in the Keminskiy and Moskovskiy rayons, where unrecovered losses total R45,100 and R57,600 respectively.

The leaders of the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are failing to display proper exactingness toward executives of the republic apparatus and of the local organs; they do not ensure that honest staff is selected for materially responsible posts on farms, nor do they systematically monitor the latters' work. Such posts are frequently held by people who do not inspire confidence, even people with previous convictions who have been removed from other posts. Furthermore, the aforementioned ministries frequently adopt an indulgent, liberal attitude to economic leaders and specialists, through whose fault people's assets are being misappropriated and pilfered, and fail to call them strictly to account for this. Despite repeated admonitions, the obligatory livestock census is carried out irregularly and formally on many farms, and the census results are not discussed on Kolkhozes and sovhozes with the broad participation of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and livestock specialists.

Bookkeeping and departmental financial supervision are badly organized. The departmental supervision personnel's responsibility for promptly curtailing instances of mismanagement, wastefulness, overreporting, and other law infringements is not being enhanced. There are frequent cases where audits of the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are carried out formally, and cases of misappropriations and embezzlement are not exposed. The ministries' formal, superficial actions fail to produce positive results. Thus, during the past 3 years the Collegiums of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Kolkhoz Council have discussed farm audit results 12 times, yet there has been no change for the better. Worse still, many audit materials which exposed shortcomings and misappropriation of material valuables were not passed on to the investigating organs, and not only were criminal proceedings not instituted against the people guilty of misappropriation, but these people were even allowed to remain in their posts, allowing further instances of abuse to occur.

The shepherd Kozhomberdiyev from the Kirchi-Kemin Sovkhoz, Keminskiy Rayon, who stole 43 sheep in 1982 was not made answerable; he continued in his job, and in 1983 he stole another 20 animals. Shepherd Sopikov from the Kyzyl-Suu Sovkhoz in the same rayon, who was 19 sheep short in 1982 and 53 in 1983, also went unpunished. Such overt crime has resulted in the increase of misappropriations and embezzlement on certain other farms in the rayon.

The situation regarding the safekeeping of socialist property is also extremely unfavorable on farms in Moskovkiy Rayon. Because of poor selection of personnel for materially responsible posts, shepherd Mantyubetova on the Tulek Sovkhoz had a sheep deficit totaling R20,500, and gasoline station chief Baybosov on Ak-Suu Sovkhoz had a deficit of 5,733 liters of gasoline. Despite the fact that instances of misappropriation are multiplying, a resolute struggle is not being waged in the rayon against this antisocial phenomenon. Materials concerning 10 embezzlers have still not been passed on to the investigating organs.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee deems it utterly intolerable that the Collegiums of the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the ministers, Comrades Savitakhunov and Tynaliyev, and Deputy Minister of Agriculture Comrade Dzhamalidinov who is personally and directly responsible for control and auditing work within the ministry's system, and also the Keminskiy and Moskovskiy Party Raykoms and Rayispolkoms, have essentially resigned themselves to the many cases of embezzlement and misappropriation of socialist property on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, do not wage an uncompromising, principled struggle against this evil, and adopt a tolerant attitude to pilferers of public property. Farms' primary party organizations do not carry out proper organizational and ideological-educational work in labor collectives, do not orient trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations and honest working people toward the struggle to ensure the safekeeping of all socialist property, and do not create an uncompromising public opinion around pilferers of people's assets, who by their antisocial actions harm not only farms' economy, but also honest working people's well-being and moral education.

For allowing serious shortcomings to occur in the selection and education of cadres for materially responsible posts, for tardy and formalistic organization of the livestock census, the unsatisfactory organization of bookkeeping and interdepartmental financial supervision, a liberal attitude to farm and enterprise leaders and specialists through whose fault embezzlement and misappropriation have occurred, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee reprimanded Comrade A. Savitakhunov, Kirghiz SSR minister of agriculture, his deputy Comrade T. Dzhamalidinov, and Comrade K. Tyanliyev, republic minister of the fruit and vegetable industry.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee noted that the standard of ideological-educational work carried out in labor collectives by the Keminskiy Party Raykom Bureau and Comrade B. Kulov, raykom first secretary, to ensure the safekeeping of all socialist property was low, and that they failed to display high exactingness toward farm leaders and primary party organizations regarding this. For failure to adopt prompt measures to eradicate misappropriation, deficits of livestock and products, and for adopting a conciliatory attitude in cases of this kind, Comrade K. Mambetaliyev, chairman of the Keminskiy Rayispolkom, was reprimanded.

Failure to monitor the safekeeping of socialist property which resulted in the multiplication of cases of embezzlement and misappropriation was pointed out to Comrades M.I. Logvinov, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Party Raykom, and O. Orozaliyev, chairman of the Rayispolkom, and they were warned that, should they fail to adopt the appropriate measures to eradicate cases of pilfering of the people's assets, the strictest measures would be applied against them.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee instructed the collegiums and party organizations of the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Keminskiy and Moskovskiy Party Raykoms and Rayispolkoms to take the necessary organizational and ideological-educational measures to step up the struggle against embezzlement and misappropriation in labor collectives on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to resolutely eliminate existing serious shortcomings in ensuring the safekeeping of livestock, agricultural products, machinery, fuel and lubricants, and other assets on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, and organizations. At the same time, they are to broaden the personal responsibility of economic leaders, accountants, specialists, and people materially responsible for the safekeeping of all the people's assets, so they can establish strict, systematic monitoring of the obligatory monthly census of livestock on all farms, organize strict accounting and accountability of control and auditing work, and reinforce the bookkeeping and audit service with skilled, trustworthy personnel.

Party obkoms and raykoms, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and other agricultural enterprise party organizations have been instructed to step up ideological education work in labor collectives in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and to enhance their responsibility for the safekeeping of socialist property by creating an atmosphere of intolerance, general contempt, and condemnation around thieves and swindlers.

IZVESTIYA ON DETAILS OF ROSTOV CORRUPTION GROUP

PM261441 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 July in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word Rostov-Na-Donu and Moscow report by special correspondent A. Illesh under the heading "By the Back Door," together with a "commentary" by N.I. Demidov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs. The Illesh report begins:

"The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and Rostov Oblast Internal Affairs Administration, in conjunction with the RSFSR prosecutor's office, have exposed an organized group which was operating within the Rostov Oblast state trade system and the central apparatus of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade. Criminal charges are being brought against 76 officials and materially responsible persons from whom money, valuables, and property worth R700,000 were confiscated."

Because the investigation is still in progress, Illesh says, he cannot now give all the details, and can only report "the admissions made by the accused themselves."

He goes into some detail about the "machinations" at Rostov's Store No 47 involving butter and other goods, and describes the arrests of officials in the oblast and city trade administration, including Velichko, deputy chief of the oblast trade administration, his immediate chief Budnitskiy, and also Malinovskiy and Bobrov, the last three of whom have admitted taking bribes. In Moscow, he reports the arrest of members of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade Collegium Tsarev, Shestoperov, and Buzenkov, and explains that "the kopeks stolen from customers in the Rostov stores increased to rubles and thousands of rubles, were passed from one dealer to the next (some of it, of course, lining their pockets), and finished up at the end of the chain, at the top of the pyramid."

The following commentary by N.I. Demidov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, follows Illesh's report:

"Great changes have taken place recently in the service for combating embezzlements of socialist property and speculation. The question of eradicating embezzlements, bribe-taking, and speculation has today been raised in a keen, principled, party way.

"Today the apparatus for combating embezzlements of socialist property and speculation, relying on wide assistance from working people, is stepping up efforts in the struggle against encroachments on the people's property. Now the main attention is devoted to preventing and nipping in the bud the sophisticated, at times deeply disguised criminal actions of dealers, embezzlers, bribe-takers, and speculators who do major damage.

"This is confirmed by the case IZVESTIYA has reported today. The situation which grew up in the trade and public catering sphere in Rostov Oblast required urgent measures of, so to speak, surgical intervention. This case is not ended yet, and the RSFSR prosecutor's office is conducting an investigation.

"We strive to ensure that the service for combating embezzlements of socialist property and speculation receives more and more information about embezzlements and other office and economic crimes, and that prevention is made the most important thing in the service's activity to safeguard the people's property.

"The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, centrally and locally, is reinforcing the apparatus for combating embezzlements of socialist property and speculation with principled, well trained, conscientious employees, and the professional skill of the service's employees is improving. Its structure has been reorganized to suit the structure of national economic sectors.

"Particular attention is directed to ensuring the safekeeping of material valuables, money, fuel, and lubricants in all sectors of the national economy, and above all in the agroindustrial complex, transport, trade, and consumer services, as well as to stepping up the struggle against speculation."

UZBEK JOURNALISTS UNION FIRES CHAIRMAN FOR ABUSE

PM270825 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 1

[UXTAG report: "The Journalist's Lofty Duty"]

[Text] A plenum of the Board of the Uzbek Union of Journalists, held 17 July, examined the republic journalist organizations' tasks with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the mass news and propaganda media in light of the decision of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum ardently approved the decisions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which critically and in a businesslike and principled fashion examined the fundamental questions of the republic party organization's activity in light of the demands of the 26th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The speakers drew special attention to the need to intensify the creative activity of people working in the mass news and propaganda media, and focused attention on unsolved problems in the work of editorial collectives. Those who spoke admitted that the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was correct in pointing out that the mass news and propaganda media are not doing enough to reorganize their work with a view to mobilizing the working people for the resolution of major economic development problems and for the struggle to reinforce state and labor discipline.

Shallow materials, and sometimes even materials that downright incorrectly interpret the state of affairs in various sectors of the national economy and the republic's public life manage to find their way into newspapers and radio and television programs. Press organs still sometimes fail to adopt a militant stance in the struggle against negative phenomena such as deception, overreporting, defrauding the state, squandering of resources, misappropriation, and bribery. The plenum resolution outlines ways of further enhancing the effectiveness of journalistic work.

The plenum examined an organizational question. For violations of state and financial discipline and abuse of political position for personal gain, incompatible with journalistic ethics, Z.I. Yesenbayev was released from his duties as chairman and member of the Board of the Uzbek Union of Journalists.

The plenum elected S.Sh. Kurbanov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, as chairman of the Board of the Republic Union of Journalists. The question of holding report and election meetings in primary organizations, the Tashkent City organization, oblast organizations, and the Karakalpak Union of Journalists was discussed. The plenum was addressed by R.Kh. Abdullayeva, Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee secretary.

NEW UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER APPOINTED

PM270819 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Appointment of Comrade O.S. Abbasova as Uzbek SSR Minister of Education.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: Comrade Oydin Salikhovna Abbasova is appointed Uzbek SSR minister of education.

A. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Tashkent, 16 July 1984.

NEW TURKMEN MINISTER OF FRUIT, VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

WA251000 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 13 July carries on page 1 a 50-word ukaz from the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet announcing the appointment of Seyitmukhammed Mukhammedov, to the post of minister of the Turkmen fruit and vegetable industry. Page 3 of the same issue carries under the rubric "Khronika" a 30-word announcement that Sarykuly Annavaliyev, the current minister of the republic fruit and vegetable industry, has been relieved of his duties in connection with transfer to other work.

ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT SCORED

PM260923 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 July in its Second Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Goods: Demand and Quality" a 1,700-word article by V. Boyko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Dnepropetrovsk Obkom, entitled "Among the Chief Ones." The article deals with the production of consumer goods at heavy industry enterprises in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, pointing out that not all enterprise directors are willing to get involved in consumer goods production owing to the difficulties of manufacturing high-quality products from waste materials and byproducts of the plants' main production process. The writer also maintains that problems are created by central planners who do not realize the difficulties involved in producing consumer goods at Group "A" enterprises, and he continues as follows:

"Ministries must strictly take into account the potential of their enterprises and sensibly plan the production of consumer goods. Absurdities still occasionally arise. A Krivoy Rog mine administration was obliged to produce...luggage carriers for bicycles. It is easy to imagine the cost of such an ordinary object to an enterprise whose task is ore extraction.

"Some planners have an oversimplified view of an enterprise's potential. They think: Since there is metal, get the plant to produce pots and pans, but in order to produce an ordinary kettle, it is necessary to carry out 75 different technological functions. Ordinary trimmings from rolling mills will not do here -- a special sheet is needed.

"It has to be said bluntly that consumer goods production at heavy industry enterprises is a troublesome and not always efficient matter. A bootmaker must still stitch boots. We do not construct blooming mills for their own sake or smelt metal for its own sake. The country needs products made from it. This is why the people of Dnepropetrovsk have advanced the initiative to commission Group 'B' enterprises ahead of schedule."

The article concludes as follows: "Increasing the production of goods, improving their quality characteristics in every way possible, and extending their range must be among the chief tasks. Success is possible only on this condition."

ACADEMICIAN ON ENERGY SUPPLY, COMMITMENTS

LD262214 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union is the sole major industrialized country whose economic development is based on its own fuel and energy resources, said Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He was addressing a press-conference today devoted to scientific-technical progress and energy supply problems.

The scientist said that the tapping of new deposits of oil, gas and coal in Western Siberia has ensured the Soviet Union's fuel supply for a long perspective. The Energy Programme, which in Academician Aleksandrov's opinion, is a guide for action for specialists in the field of power engineering will contribute in a large measure to a rational and economical use of these resources. The scientist recalled that under the Energy Programme, coal consumption in the USSR will be increased in the country's general balance, as coal is the cheapest of the available kinds of fuel. The use of oil as fuel will be reduced, instead it will become a leading raw material for the chemical industry.

The president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR explained that the transfer of fuel extraction to the east has sharply increased transportation costs. Thus, in particular, ten per cent of the extracted fuel is spent now on the carriage of energy, in particular of gas, from Western Siberia to Europe. This has necessitated the construction of new nuclear power plants in the European part of the USSR. The sphere of the use of their energy will permanently widen. The Gorkiy and Voronezh nuclear power stations, Aleksandrov said, will be used to heat apartment houses and institutions in those cities. The zone of construction of nuclear power plants will spread to the Urals and then will also move to Siberia, he stressed.

Academician Aleksandrov also touched upon the problem of electricity saving. "The potentialities of the use of energy resources, as regards the contemporary level of their use in the USSR are estimated at hundreds of millions tonnes of conventional fuel", he said. Aleksandrov believes that more than fifty per cent of this saving is to be ensured through the introduction of new technology and advanced equipment.

The scientist pointed out that the USSR has more time for a restructuring of its power engineering than any other country, in particular the USA, Britian and France, which have considerably smaller fuel reserves or at times have none at all. Therefore, the Soviet Union will be able to ensure uninterrupted fuel supply not only for its enterprises, but meet its commitments in that field to foreign partners.

SOUTH UKRAINE AES SAID NEARING COMPLETION

LD262207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newcast]

[Text] South Ukraine AES is one of the major power industry construction sites in the country. Its many-thousand-strong collective has already worked out its clear and swift production signature a long time ago. But lately, even the existing high working rates seem to have increased. The builders are now counting down to the startup of the second power set, not in months, but in days and hours. Construction of the set is practically finished. Welders are making the final seams on the cupola of the reactor section. Dozens of kilometres of the most complicated water and air circuits and systems have already been adjusted and tested. Thousands of kilometers of high voltage LEP's are ready to take current. The second power set of the South Ukraine AES is preparing for startup. By the end of the year it will be connected to the national power grid and will double the power station's capacity.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN INDUSTRIAL RESULTS -- The collectives of the republic's electric equipment industry enterprises are successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee October 1983 Plenum. During the first half of the year, they overfufilled the labor productivity growth plan by 3.1 percent, as a result of which an additional R8.5-million worth of motors, transformers, generators, communications cables, lamps, flashlights, various electrical appliances, and large consumers goods were produced. During the same period, the collectives of all the republic's industrial enterprises fulfilled the labor productivity growth plan by 103.3 percent; as a result, an additional R120-million worth of products was produced. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 84 GF]

CSA REPORT EXAMINES GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS

LD251040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The USSR CSA today summarized the data on work progress on the country's grain fields. Altogether the grain has been harvested on 24.6 million hectares and threshed on 20 million hectares. The weather is largely favorable for expanding harvesting. This work is being done by farms of all the union republics. Combines have moved to the fields of Moscow Oblast, Belorussia, Baltic region, and Khabarovsk Kray. In Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray, Dzhambul Oblast, and the Crimea, this work is nearing completion. During the last week, as stressed by Boris Petrovich Parshin, chief of the Grain Crops Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, in commenting on the data, the tempo of harvesting has increased considerably. The average daily output per combine has been substantially exceeded. All the conditions for round-the-clock harvesting now exist.

PRAVDA Report

PM270857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[O. Andreyev "Agricultural Review": "Fine Hours Are Valuable"]

[Excerpts] Last week the fields experienced exhausting heat, thunder storms and torrential rain, and in some places, warm, sunny weather. They were days of strenuous work for farmers. Grain growers in the Baltic republics began reaping. Grain crops are now being cut and threshed on farms in 14 union republics. Feed procurement, fruit and vegetable harvesting, and crop care are continuing.

Work is being conducted at a high pace on the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd, Saratov, Rostov, Zaporozhye, and Voronezh Oblasts. There, all components of the harvest complex -- from the field to the elevator -- are cooperating efficiently.

Extensive use is being made of the Saratov method of centralized grain shipments and the team contract.

At harvest time, every hour counts. However, the optimum schedules are not being adhered to everywhere. There is unwarranted tardiness in a number of Ulyanovsk and Penza Oblast rayons. Shortcomings in organizing the harvest have affected output -- on certain farms it still does not exceed 5-6 hectares per combine.

The successful operation of the complex conveyor belt -- from field to elevator -- depends to a considerable extent on procurement workers. They have made better preparations for the harvest than in past years.

New harvest grain is flowing to the reception centers in a continuous stream from farms in the Crimean Oblast's Leninskiy Rayon. They are already completing their annual target and intend to deliver a large amount of above-plan grain to the state's granaries. Approximately 95 percent of the grain coming from the "Rossiya" and "Rassvet" kolkhozes, for example, consists of strong and valuable wheats. The proportion of such wheats in the overall volume of procurements has increased considerably this year. In the Ukraine, the proportion is as high as 60 percent, and in Krasnodar Kray, 90 percent. This indicator is also high on Stavropol Kray and Don farms.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Progress

PM270820 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Combines and Plows in the Fields"]

[Excerpts] The summer has passed its zenith. We are now at the most crucial stage of the struggle for the harvest in the 5-year plan's 4th year. More and more regions are beginning the harvesting, vegetable and fruit picking is in progress, feed procurement is at its height, and the sowing of winter crops is not far off. None of these operations can be delayed.

Harvesting is in progress in all union republics. Wheat in the RSFSR has been cut on 14 million hectares, one-fifth of the sown area, and threshing has been completed on 11.2 million hectares. The combines are leaving their sections of the fields in the farms of the Kuban and Stavropol Kray, and the threshing floors, field roads, and elevators are becoming increasingly busy there -- the transportation of grain to the state granaries is being stepped up.

The comprehensive execution of operations and efficient maneuvering of equipment are typical of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod, Voronezh, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in the Tatar and Chuvash ASSR's, where harvesting is at its height. The large-group utilization of equipment and collective contracts in arable farming are widely employed.

However, that is not how matters are organized everywhere. Some farms in the Central and the Volga-Vyatka Regions are approaching harvesting in a disorganized fashion and have not yet completed the plowing of clean fallow. These shortcomings must be eliminated without delay. This year, since the harvest started earlier than usual, there is the time and the opportunity to prepare the fields for the next harvest according to all the rules of agricultural techniques -- as part of a single process in plowing up the soil, applying organic, mineral fertilizers, plowing the soil or tilling it with subsurface cultivators, and destroying weeds and plant pests. This will create a reliable basis for increasing the yield of grain and other produce.

The front of the harvesting work in Kazakhstan is expanding. Threshing has begun on more than 2 million hectares. Following the southern farms, the central and eastern oblasts have started cutting barley and wheat. During the week, the Ural machine operators have gathered the crops from over 200,000 hectares. The grain trucks have started arriving at Semipalatinsk Oblast's elevators. Meanwhile, the wheat is ripening in the virgin land oblasts. The attention of machine operators there is focused on the speediest completion of maintenance work on combines, reaping machines, and trucks so that the harvest can be gathered in the shortest time possible.

The roads leading to the truck garden plantations are becoming increasingly busy. The picking of cucumbers, tomatoes, marrows, and onions is in progress. About 3 million metric tons of vegetables have been sold to the state, approximately as much as was sold in the same period last year. More and more farms and trading organizations are starting to work on the "from the plantation to the counter" principle. This is how many collectives in Moldavia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, and Odessa and Kharkov Oblasts are operating. It is the best way to satisfy the population's demand for fresh vegetables and fruit and reduce losses to a minimum.

According to operational data, more than 1 million metric tons of potatoes have now been purchased.

Potatoes are being shipped to industrial centers from the southern regions as well as from farms in the Moscow region and in Bryansk, Tambov, and other oblasts. Belorussia's early potatoes are on their way. Fifty kolkhozes and sovkhozes specialize in their cultivation. It is important to step up deliveries of tubers, vegetables, fruit, and strawberries to the all-union stocks.

It is a most important national economic task to gather the harvest at the best time and without losses, more fully satisfy the population's demands for agricultural output, and carry out all the summer field work to high standards. This task demands vast efforts by party organizations, farmers, and all agro-industrial complex collectives. Every minute is precious during the harvest campaign.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON FRUIT, VEGETABLE OUTPUT

LD262228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Summary] An extended meeting of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry was held in Moscow today. The results of the first 6 months' work this year were discussed. Here is a talk by Ivan Ivanovich Kholod, deputy USSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry:

[Begin Kholod recording] The plan for the procurement of potatoes was fulfilled for the first time in 10 years. This made it possible to store more potatoes and to improve supplies to the population. The plan for retail trade in the 6 months was overfulfilled. During this period, production of early vegetables from protected soils was up by 4 percent over the corresponding period last year. There was a marked increase in the output of tomatoes. The outlook for the harvest of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries is quite good, at least no worse than last year.

The range of vegetables and fruit in the shops is being extended.

The collegium discussed the question of produce quality. Unfortunately, cases of the supply of poor produce have been occurring this year as well. Recently, Moscow and other towns were supplied with very low quality tomatoes by Uzbekistan's Union of Consumer Cooperatives and by the Turkmen Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. For irresponsibility and lack of control in dispatching this sort of output, the leaders of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Turkmen SSR were punished [no further details given]. Documents concerning the poor supply of produce from the Uzbek republics have been handed over to the USSR Procurator's office. Other measures are being taken as well to ensure that produce is only of a high quality. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURAL RESULTS -- The republic's livestock breeders carried out an operative emulation campaign to increase the public herd and fulfill the fourth year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period on the procurement of livestock provisions. During the first half year of 1984, the procurement plan of animals and poultry has been fulfilled by 123 percent, that of milk by 101.4 percent, eggs by 120.7 percent, and wool by 130.4 percent. The volume of the sale of animals and poultry to the state has increased by 11.1 percent, that of milk by 1.1 percent, and eggs by 6.5 percent compared to the same period last year. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Jul 84 p 1 GF]

MATERIALS CONCERNING SAVITSKAYA SPACE WALK

Cosmonauts Describe Tasks

LD261814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2105 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Video report by Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzanibekov and Svetlana Savitskaya from the airlock of the Salyut-7 space station -- recorded]

[Text] [Dzhanibekov] Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman in the world to make a space walk, and I have just completed our work. The experiments we carried out were very interesting. In our view they are very important for the future not only of our own Soviet cosmonautics, but also for the history of cosmonautics in general. This is a future of very large orbital complexes where a vast amount of building and assembly work will be necessary. Today Svetlana Yevgeyevna performed tasks with a very interesting and multipurpose tool in open space. She carried out metal cutting, welding, and spraying of metal on metal, and soldering as well.

[Savitskaya] I must say that Vladimir Aleksandrovich also performed a great deal of work. Before work started with this multipurpose tool -- a really remarkable tool -- it had to be set up; a work position had to be found; and Vladimir Aleksandrovich did all this very precisely, rapidly, and efficiently. The tool really has a very long future, and is very interesting. For example, when working with this tool, Vladimir Aleksandrovich after every sample [few words indistinct, with Savitskaya chuckling] delight. I think he now will be not only an artist, but also an (?expert) at welding and soldering.

The tool really does have a long future, and we think and hope that in the future, during assembling and erecting space stations and parts of stations, use can be made of these techniques. They can be used during docking and assembling sections, because cutting can be carried out on the surface, as can coupling and metal spraying, which is very important for this work. [camera shows closeup of tools] Well, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I will now show this tool. It is not very big. We call it a basket. In principle the tool can be carried, and Vladimir Aleksandrovich was able to transport this basket to the work place, so that it was easy enough for him to handle.

Of course, I would like to thank the creators of this tool -- the scientists and staff of the Paton Electro-Welding Institute. We are, of course, very glad that we have carried out this great work. The results that have been achieved in general were expected.

Savitskaya's Performance Discussed

LD261801 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2105 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Video interview with Aleksey Leonov, one of the directors of cosmonaut training, by unidentified correspondent at the Flight Control Center -- recorded]

[Text] [Leonov shown holding samples in a tray] A great event in the history of mankind has taken place today. A woman went for a space walk for the first time. Not only did she make a space walk, but subsequently she carried out an experiment. That is an event.

[Correspondent] Judging by her voice, at any rate during the first minute of her space walk, it was a little difficult.

[Leonov] This work is difficult. She is in a deep vacuum. The density surrounding her is 10 to the minus 7 power. There are sharp contrasts in temperature. The temperature on the spacesuit on the light side is plus 136 degrees and minus 140 on the shadow side. There are some deviations depending on the ability of the spacesuit to reflect and the area where she is standing. But even so there is a fluctuation of almost 300 degrees in temperature. She is also working. One needs to understand all this. But the main event was not the fact that she performed a cutting operation. That was good.

[Correspondent] And soldered.

[Leonov] And soldered, and coated silver onto aluminum. The main event was that a woman went for a space walk.

[Correspondent] (?How did she cope with) this complex work?

[Leonov] She has opened up what is really a new direction. Admittedly, we could hear how difficult it was. She asked to rest a bit. That is all understandable.

[Correspondent] She is excited.

[Leonov] Exactly. We have just seen these samples. There is a very great future for each of these samples, for each of their actions.

Ballistics of Space Walk

LD261747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2105 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Interview with Professor Igor Bazhinov, chief ballistics specialist at the Flight Control Center, by correspondent Aleksandr Galkin, at the Flight Control Center -- recorded]

[Text] [Galkin] Igor Konstantinovich, when we watch the cosmonauts working calmly in orbit, we forget for some reason that the station and the cosmonauts are flying at a speed of 28,000 km/hour. What specific difficulties were there in carrying out his experiment from the point of view of ballistics? How were they resolved?

[Bazhinov] We did not encounter any special difficulties. One thing should be pointed out though. We can hear how efficiently the work is proceeding. The work is going precisely according to schedule.

This work, this efficiency required, in turn, prompt and precise planning by all those involved in the work. This planning is, of course, connected first and foremost with our ballistic calculations. We calculated precisely in advance the movement of the station and fixed this movement in relation to the earth's surface. We made precise calculations as to when the station would enter the visibility zone of various tracking points and stations. We calculated the position of the sun relative to the orbit and the times when the station would enter and leave the shadow.

All this enabled control specialists to enter this information precisely on the work schedule. As a result we have this precise, efficient, and smooth running cooperation between ground control and the crew.

Cosmonaut Comments

LD261744 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2105 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Talk by Professor Konstantin Feoktistov, pilot-cosmonaut; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The experiment was carried out successfully -- on many samples -- by our two remarkable cosmonauts. Of course, we are particularly pleased that one of these two cosmonauts was our woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, who made the first space walk. This is also an important achievement that will show that a woman is also capable of carrying out such difficult work in conditions of weightlessness and in open space.

The job was pretty intensive. We can all see that it is a question of large capacities, of very high tensions. An electron gun must have a high tension in order to charge electrons, creating this electron beam. But special safety measures were taken to include two stages. When [word indistinct] is released, everything is switched on, and the tool gets hot, so to speak. But all this was anticipated. The work was planned long before, and then we had a second program, as it were, for a woman's flight. Well, naturally, the time came when we had to instruct a woman. At the same time we gained the experience, so to speak, of simultaneously having two different people -- an experienced commander, and a woman-cosmonaut, who was going into space for the first time -- which was also important for getting different sorts of data at the same time.

We hope that the methods and tools that are being tested and have been tested during this expedition will be used in the future as well.

There is something else about these tools, about cold ones for cutting, fitting, joining, as used in previous space walks; and the so-called hot tools, like those that were tested today. These are the instruments that will be required in the future for assembling and erecting large sections.

Of course, we are at the very start of the journey. A great deal still has to be done, but we are progressing, and this pleases us, of course.

ACTIVITIES OF ORBITING COSMONAUTS REPORTED

LD261332 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk ended their working day late last night, and so today they had rest till 12 a.m. Moscow time. After having breakfast and checking some of the systems aboard the orbiting complex, the cosmonauts continued planned studies.

Today's program of work allocates much time for geophysical research. On assignments from specialists down on earth the crew are carrying out a series of visual and instrument-aided observations and taking pictures of the Soviet Union's south districts as well as the Caspian and Black Seas. They will also use the photographic camera "Piramig" and the mass-spectrometer "Astra-1" to conduct a number of experiments to study the structure of the Earth's atmosphere and to determine the parametres of the atmosphere directly outside the orbiting complex.

The cosmonauts will also perform final operations in an experiment codenamed "Electrotopograph," which is being staged under a program of space materials studies, today. They will retrieve the samples of tested materials from an airlock, check them and prepare them for their return to earth.

The program for today also provides for conducting a number of medical checks on the visiting expedition and experiments to master space navigation techniques as well as for taking photographs of and filming joint work aboard.

The flight of the scientific research complex consisting of the space station "Salyut-7" and the spaceships "Soyuz T-11" and "Soyuz T-12" is proceeding normally. All the six cosmonauts are in good health and high spirits and working as a cohesive unit.

KIZIM IMPROVISATION IN EXPERIMENT APPLAUDED

LD270952 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS scientific commentator Valeriy Mazaletskiy reports from the Mission Control Center:

Leonid Kizim, commander of the space station "Salyut-7," is conducting a series of experiments which will help scientists to select new materials to build the bodies of futuristic spaceships and orbital stations.

The experiments codenamed "Electrotopograph" involve putting samples of tested materials in an airlock where they are exposed to all factors of outer space, including radiation, temperature fluctuation and micrometeorite hits. After the samples are retrieved back inside the station, they are photographed with an electrographical instrument, and the resultant pictures show all defects which have formed in outer space.

All this appears simple enough in theory, but in practice there have cropped up some difficulties. On the one hand, it is essential to recover the samples from the airlock and examine them as quickly as possible since even a short delay will produce electrostatic charges which will distort the real picture. On the other hand, after the several dozen hours of exposure to outer space the airlock freezes through, with its inside temperature dropping down to minus 150 degrees centigrade. If it were opened right away, the resulting inevitable process of condensation would cause undesirable effects. So cosmonauts had to keep the airlock closed for six hours to bring its temperature even with that of air in the station. This slowed down the work and affected its accuracy.

But station commander Leonid Kizim has now found an ingenious way out. When an experiment was drawing to a close, he positioned the orbiter in such a way as to let sunrays heat the airlock with the samples to a temperature equalling that of air inside the station. This made it possible to retrieve the sample right after the experiment was over and study them practically at once. The experiment, it can be said, got through ideally.

USSR SETTING EXAMPLE IN PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE

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[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Another stride forward has been made in outer space exploration: Svetlana Savitskaya has made the first ever spacewalk by a woman.

Her successful performance in carrying out unique experiments has proved that a woman can be efficient in doing difficult work not only on board a manned orbital complex, but also in open space.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has described Savitskaya's spacewalk as history-making. In widely commenting on the latest achievement of Soviet cosmonautics, the world press stresses that the Soviet Union has again set an example for the whole world to see in peaceful outer space exploration.

This is really so. More than a quarter of a century has passed since the USSR launched on October 4, 1957 the world's first artificial earth satellite, thus ushering in the era of outer space exploration. The whole of that period has been marked not only by the Soviet Union's spectacular achievements in outer space exploration, but also by tireless, vigorous and purposeful efforts by our country aimed at lending the exploration of cosmos an exceptionally peaceful, humane character, and should serve humankind's benefit. Way back in April 1961, the day when the world's first cosmonaut, the legendary Yuriy Gagarin made his outer space flight, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government urged all people on earth to work jointly for turning the near-earth space into an arena of scientific-technical cooperation in the interests of peace and progress. The document said: "We consider the victories scored in outer space exploration to be an achievement not only of our people, but of the entire humankind. We are glad to place them at the service of all peoples, in the name of progress, happiness and benefit of all people on earth. We place our achievements and discoveries not at the service of war, but at the service of peace and security of peoples."

In demonstrating ever new achievements of Soviet science and cosmonautics, the Soviet Union at the same time consistently works for large-scale international cooperation in outer space exploration. Remarkable examples of a fruitful pooling of efforts by different countries in reading the enigmas of the universe have been the joint multinational experiments under the "Intercosmos" program. On board the Soviet research stations "Salyut-6" and "Salyut-7" were successful working cosmonauts of the socialist states and those from France and India.

From the very start of the outer space exploration era the USSR has been persistently and purposefully pressing ahead for an international agreement aimed at putting up a reliable barrier to the plans for the use of outer space technology with military aims, spreading the arms race to near-earth space.

It is precisely our country which tabled for examination at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly the proposal on concluding a treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to the earth, which has the support of an overwhelming majority of the countries of the world. The aim of the USSR's recent proposal to the Government of the United States that talks be started on preventing the militarisation of outer space is to prevent the turning of outer space into asource of a threat to mankind.

The achievements of the Soviet orbital research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-11"-"Soyuz T-12" is a new convincing demonstration of the might of Soviet cosmonautics, another graphic and convincing evidence of the fact that the USSR's efforts in outer space exploration are designed to serve the cause of peace and of scientific progress. "Outer space should be an arena of peaceful scientific cooperation, and not a springboard for militaristic adventures!" -- this call by the Soviet land is ardently supported by all who prize peaceful skies over the earth.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS OFFICERS' ROLE

PM261053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "On Results From the Discussion of the Letter 'Officer's Personal Example'": "Effective Means of Education"]

[Text] On 20 May KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a letter from Guards Major M. Bogatyrev, commander of an armored battalion, under the heading "Officer's Personal Example." It raised questions of an officer's personal exemplariness in service, discipline, and the observance of the norms of communist morality. The editorial office has received over 1,000 comments from readers. Commanders, political workers, staff officers, secretaries and members of party and Komsomol organization committees and bureaus, reserve and retired officers and generals, frontline veterans, and other readers expressed their opinions. The newspaper item has been actively discussed at officers' meetings, official conferences, and party meetings aboard ships, in units, and at military educational establishments.

Today, with an article by Army General I.N. Shkadov, the editorial office sums up the result of the discussion on the letter entitled "Officer's Personal Example."

Under present-day conditions, when the international situation has been extremely aggravated through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, doing everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear war, are taking the necessary steps to ensure the socialist motherland's security. At the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: "And let no one have the slightest doubt that we will continue to be concerned about strengthening our country's defense capability and ensuring that we have sufficient means with which to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists."

The servicemen of our Army and Navy see their duty in always being on guard, in a state of constant readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor if he tries to encroach on the gains of socialism. Military service is a hard matter. It requires strenuous labour, regular training, hardening of the will, psychological endurance, and constant presence of mind. These qualities are based on the servicemen's ideological conviction, on their understanding of the vital necessity for the Armed Forces' high and constant combat readiness. The commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations direct their effort toward forming servicemen who are boundlessly devoted to their military duty and wield equipment and weapons skillfully. The paramount role in this work belongs to the officers -- the active champions of the CPSU's policy in the Armed Forces.

As is well known, in recent years notable qualitative changes have taken place among our Armed Forces personnel. The servicemen's general educational and cultural standards have improved, as has their sociopolitical activeness. All this creates favorable conditions for fruitful educational work. At the same time, demands are also increased on the educators themselves -- the commanders, political workers, and all officers. Special importance is attached to the officer's example in training, service, and sociopolitical life.

This idea is stressed by many KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers who took part in the discussion of Guards Major M. Bogatyrev's letter. They quite correctly view the officer's personal example as an effective means of educating servicemen and an important factor in raising the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships.

The old army saying of "an army is as strong as its leader" has now been supplemented by other words: "As the commander does, so will his subordinates." Both of these are accurate, apt sayings reflecting the primary essence of the commander's influence on his subordinates through the force of personal example. Every officer must therefore keep firmly in mind that the education of his subordinates in the spirit of exemplary fulfillment of his military duty must begin with himself. That means being an active propagandist of our party's policy, wielding weapons and equipment skillfully, always and in everything unswervingly following the demands of the military rules and the norms of communist morality, and setting an example of organization, discipline, and moral purity, that selfsame foundation on which the effectiveness of the officer's educational work is based and on which it depends.

This fact is convincingly confirmed by the experience of the units and formations which achieve good results in combat training and the consolidation of discipline and successfully fulfill their socialist pleges. For instance, take the missile unit under the command of Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov. The officers' precise organization of their entire life and service and their personal exemplariness, their strict exactingness toward themselves and their subordinates, their comradely mutual aid -- all this taken together helps to ensure that the unit successfully copes with the solution of the tasks facing it and carries an excellent rating. Lt Col A. Pavlov is an exacting commander, an experienced method teacher, and a skilled organizer of combat training and competition. He is very industrious, irreproachably disciplined, and efficient. While demanding of others, he is, above all, demanding of himself. That creates firm authority for the officer and generates the desire among his subordinates to emulate their commander in every way.

This attitude to service is typical of most of our officers. They combine exactingness toward their subordinates with an understanding approach toward them, using their irreproachable conduct to back up their official authority with personal authority, and when required, displaying courage and valor in fulfilling their official duty. In recent years alone, dozens of officers have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and thousands have been awarded orders and medals.

Warm, heartfelt words about the commanders and chiefs and their colleagues are contained in the letter by Lieutenant Colonel V. Sharov, Captain A. Voznyuk, Captain Lieutenant F. Bezgin, and many other readers. Those taking part in the discussion stress that the example of an officer who is exacting and strict and at the same time close to them is the most effective for his subordinates.

Nowhere else, perhaps, is the strength of the leader's personal example so graphically and persuasively displayed as in the consolidation of discipline, order, and organization, which are of importance in any sphere of activity. "The question of organization and order," Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, "is a key, fundamental one for us. There can be no two opinions on that score. Any disorder or irresponsibility results not only in material losses to society, but also causes great social and moral harm."

In the Army, organization, order, and strong martial discipline are the most important items of combat readiness and the basis for achieving successes in combat training and victories in battle. The officer or commander is always on view to the personnel, and the servicemen follow his example in everything. Senior chiefs must teach officers without adequate experience in leading people to make full use of the proven method of education, which is exemplary, irreproachable conduct. The officer must not forget for a minute that his success in educating people depends primarily on how fully he devotes himself to his job, and on his moral and life stance and loyalty to this martial duty.

Those taking part in the discussion correctly emphasize that the officer's cast of mind and style of work consist of many facets, each of which is important in its own way. One of these facets is the officer's respectful attitude to his subordinates and his restraint and tact. A commander may proceed from seemingly correct positions: I don't spare myself, he says, but I do make others strictly answerable, too. But here he often replaces statutory demands with offensive rudeness, and his aspiration and zeal in service are thus rendered worthless.

This approach to the job means that the officer has still not learned to work in earnest with people, has not gained a profound awareness of the fact that a commander's exactingness has nothing in common with rudeness, and that he is an educator and should therefore use every word and action to assert the social norms of our life and to bear aloft the officer's honor and dignity.

Rude and tactless behavior by officers has adverse consequences. Emulating this "style" of communication, junior commanders often also become rude and tactless to their subordinates -- which, of course, does not help to consolidate conscious military discipline, to rally the military collective, or to assert a spirit of comradeship and mutual aid.

Considerable harm is also caused to the men's education when an officer, anxious to dispose his subordinates favorably toward him, embarks on the path of overfamiliarity and permissiveness.

The ability to correctly build relations with his subordinates does not come automatically to an officer. This art must be learned. Young commanders and political workers experiencing difficulties in their job should attentively examine the style and work of their senior comrades and make fuller use of the valuable experience they have accumulated.

At the same time, commanders, staffs, and party organizations must take care to ensure that the experience of the best method experts and educators is made available to all officers of the regiment, ship, or formation. With a view to propagandizing and popularizing frontrunners' work, active use must be made of official conferences, officers' meetings, individual talks with officers, and other forms.

I should like to make special mention of work with individuals. This method, which includes education through an officer's personal example, is a proven and most effective form of education. As many readers correctly note, it should be conducted systematically, not episodically, and involve all officers on different questions of their life and service activity. The effectiveness of talks with individuals consists primarily in their specificity: after all, the discussion centers on the successes and shortcomings of specific people. Systematic, frank, and well-intentioned conversations between chiefs and their subordinates foster a reciprocal sense of responsibility toward one another. The subordinate's responsibility is for the way he has fulfilled recommendations made to him in previous conversations, the chief's for the way his advice and instructions are being carried out and how effective they are.

The overwhelming majority of officer cadres in the Army and Navy now consist of young officers. The participants in the discussion draw special attention to the need for daily work with them. This is quite correct. Helping a lieutenant to establish himself in the troop formation, to test his mettle, and to select the correct line of conduct is a matter of honor for every commander and political worker.

Much work is being done with young officers by Komsomol organizations. In this matter they need the constant assistance of commanders, political organs, and party organizations. In the report to the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, noted that party leadership is the guarantee of success in all the activity of Army and Navy Komsomol organizations. In this respect, all party members must be involved, must work with the Komsomol, and must work continuously. There can be no concessions on account of duty, of being too busy, or for any other reason.

I believe Colonel Ye. Sychev is correct when he remarks in his letter to the newspaper that an officer's prestige is determined not just by his successes in military service, but also by his conduct in his everyday life and at home when he is no longer in sight of his commanders and fellow servicemen. Even the slightest discrepancy between an officer's character in service and in daily life can have grave consequences. Commanders, political workers, and party activists must display constant interest in how officers spend their leisure, the nature of their family relationships, and how they educate their children.

Some readers report in their letters instances of individual officers' merely serving time, seeking the lightest burden possible, and trying to derive selfish advantages from service. There are not many such officers, but they do exist. Their conduct requires a keen, principled assessment from their senior chiefs, political organs, party organizations, and service comrades. As those taking part in the newspaper discussion note, the form of work that consists in officers' meetings which discuss the officer's moral nature and his exemplariness in fulfilling his military duty is highly effective. It is noted that in assessing the activity of a particular officer, the determining factor is often the opinion of the officers' collective, whereby his comrades may strictly sanction someone who has gone against his conscience, point out his shortcomings to him in a principled way, and demand that he be eliminated.

It is impossible not to share the concern of Lieutenant Colonel V. Shevtsov, who points out in his letter that officers' meetings frequently take place in a dilatory atmosphere. Many of those taking part simply say nothing. What is the trouble here? Obviously, one of the main reasons is that the results of discussion at officers' meetings are often not followed up. A careless officer's fellow-servicemen criticize him and suggest specific means of bringing influence to bear, but everything stays the same. Of course, that is wrong. It is essential that commanders and chiefs not only heed the opinion of the officers' collective, but also unfailingly consider it in their practical work and seek implementation of decisions and proposals adopted at a meeting.

It is gratifying that those taking part in the discussion included many frontline soldiers and Army and Navy veterans. The letters from Comrades N. Tikhonov, A. Tarasenko, A. Pavlovskiy, and others contain thoughts, reinforced by combat practice and their whole life experience, about the tremendous mobilizing role of the officer's personal example in battle and in training and educating his subordinates. Addressing the present generation of Soviet officers, the frontline veterans advise them to learn staunchness, courage, and irreproachable efficiency. Correct action is being taken in those units and on those ships where meetings are regularly organized between the servicemen and frontline soldiers and Army and Navy veterans and where they are invited to get-togethers devoted to combat traditions. These measures always take place in an interesting manner, are remembered by the servicemen for a long time, and generate the desire in them to emulate the frontline men in every way.

I think that even more active use should be made of the tremendous spiritual asset represented by the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the Soviet Armed Forces. Particularly great opportunities for this are opened up now, in the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War. Soviet servicemen are setting examples of the selfless execution of their military duty in postwar times, too. Courage must be taught to young servicemen on the basis of specific examples of heroism.

In conclusion, I hope that from the talk on the officer's personal example in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, commanders and political workers and all those entrusted with the honorable and crucial business of training and educating servicemen will have derived useful lessons and drawn the correct conclusions. Loyalty to duty and service, high exactingness toward oneself, unity of word and deed, a high degree of competence in military matters and in questions of training and education -- that is what really reinforces officers' prestige. We must constantly bear in mind that an officer's personal example in training and service and the irreproachable execution of his duty are important factors in enhancing the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship.